

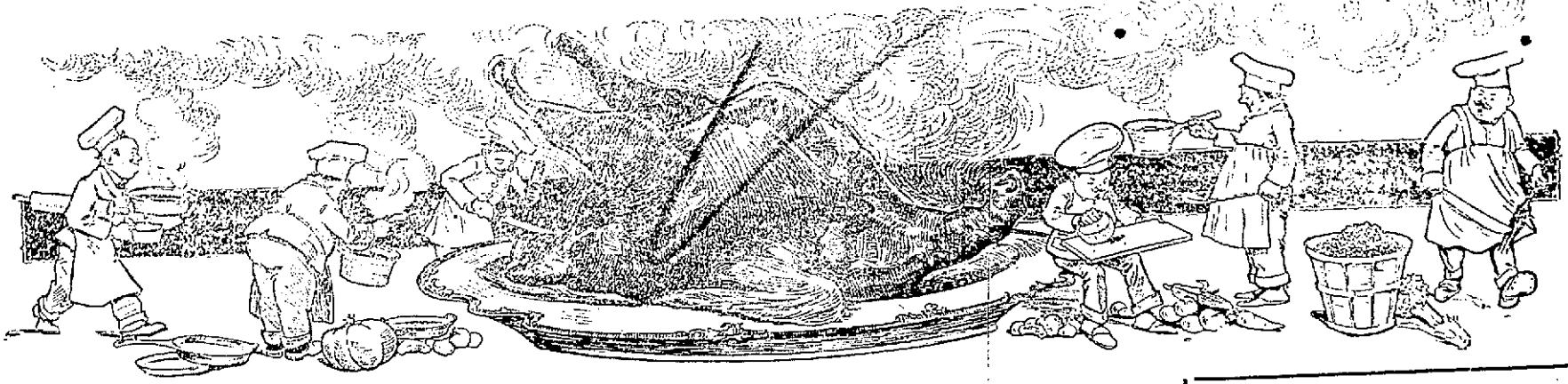
# GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE.

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, Wednesday, Nov. 20th, 1907.

VOL. XXXIV, NO. 29

DRUMB & SUTOR, Publishers.

## TO MAKE THE TURKEY HAPPY



### Remarkable Values in Ladies and Children's Coats.

1 lot children's white bearskin coats, extra fine quality, special 3 to 5 years old, sale price ..... \$2.50  
1 lot children's white bearskin, red plush collar and cuffs, 3, 4 and 5 year old, regular price \$4.25 sale price ..... \$2.00  
1 lot children's \$2.75 and \$3.00, in mixtures and solid colors, 8 to 14 years old, sale price ..... \$2.25

1 lot children's \$5.75 to \$7.00 coats, all kinds of styles and colors, 8 to 14 years old, special choice ..... \$5.00

1 lot children's \$7.50 to \$10 coats, large and varied assortment, very latest styles, 8 to 14 years, choice ..... \$6.95

Misses short Astrachan coats, those you see worn so much by the young Misses today, 1 special lot in red, blue, brown, green and grey colors, lined and interlined, regular \$12.50 value, sale price ..... \$10.00

1 lot long loose Misses coats, 14, 16 and 18 year old, in blue brown and grey mixtures regular price \$6 to \$9 extra special choice \$5

Ladies long loose red and brown broadcloth, full satin lined, trimmed with black velvet and silk braid, regular price \$18.00 sale price ..... \$15.00

Ladies long loose black Broadcloth, full satin lined, braided trimmings, regular price \$21.00, sale price ..... \$17.50

Ladies long semi fitted coat, extra fine black Kersey, regular \$22.50, sale price ..... \$19

Ladies long semi fitted coat, heavy black Kersey, regular \$12.50, sale price ..... \$10

Special reduced prices on all ladies short Vichy, Crushed Plush and Broadtail Coats.

### A Great Thanksgiving Sale of Ladies Ready-to-wear Fine Table Linens, Curtains and Draperies, Blankets and Comforters.

At Thanksgiving time, winter needs in apparel for the person and furnishings for the home must be filled. The Frost King assumes sway simultaneously with the ascension of "His Succelency"—King Turkey, to his throne—the festive Thanksgiving board. Probably at no other season of the year are merchandise necessities so many or so pressing.

It is our pleasure to rise to such an emergency with a timely Sale—bringing to our friends at reduced prices the things most needed at the time they must be bought.

Come—visit this sale—compare the prices listed in this circular with others offered elsewhere. And, better still, compare qualities. And rest assured—that our assortments are wide enough to give ample range to every taste.

Sale begins Saturday Nov. 23 until Nov. 28

### Towels and Towelings.

Have just received my entire holiday stock.

Regular 10, 36 in. long, fine Huck bleached towels, sale price ..... 75c

Regular 15c, 42 in. long, fine Huck bleached towels, sale price ..... 12c

Regular extra special 10c value, 35 in. unbleached Turkish towels, sale price 8c

Regular 15c, 42 in. long, unbleached Turkish towel, extra good weight sale price ..... 12c

25c Hemstitched and fringe edge Damask towels, sale price ..... 21c

35c Hemstitched edge, drawn work patterns, Damask towels ..... 28c

Regular 50c and 60c assorted patterns Damask towels, sale price ..... 45c

Some beauties at each 75c, \$1.00 \$1.25

### Towelings.

10c Steavens Brown Crash ..... 8c

12c " " 10c

15c " Bleached ..... 12c

12c " " 10c

14c " " 12c

13c " " 10c

15c and 17c bleached red stripe borders 13c

25c Damask toweling bleached ..... 21c

Fancy Huck toweling for holiday fancy work at a yard ..... 40c, 50c, 60c

### Dress Goods

We have more than doubled our dress goods business this fall. It has been necessary to re-order several times to keep the stock up to the position it holds the best in the city barring none for style, quality, assortments of new things, and just but not least price. Specials for Thanksgiving sale.

All 50c fancy checks, plaids, stripes, in blues, brown, green, grey and red 45c

Turkish towel, extra good weight sale price ..... 12c

1 lot 54 in. wide, all wool dress flannel also suitable for mens shirts, in plain black, blue, grey and red, sale price 80c

Regular 50c and 60c assorted patterns ..... 85c

Regular 75c, 72 in. wide, German flannel, positively the best wearing cloth in town at any price, 5 different designs, sale price ..... 1.25

Regular \$2.50, 72 in. extra choice quality must be seen to be appreciated, sale ..... \$1.95

### Table Linens.

You may know what some stores call "Sale Linens." We don't sell that kind.

Beauty of pattern and ACTUAL VALUE of material must characterize every yard that comes to this store. So you can buy in buying here where "sale prices" effect only Linens of the highest grade.

Also, just the Napkins to match the cloths you buy me.

ALL FOR SUMS YOU'LL BE GLAD TO PAY.

Lot red and blue fast colored table linen in 2 2/3 and 2 1/2 yard length, worth 50c a yard, sale ..... 25c

Regular 50c unbleached, all pure linen, 64 in. wide, sale price ..... 39c

Regular 65c Silver bleached, all pure linen, 64 in. wide, sale price ..... 50c

Regular 75c and 85c mercerized 72 in. wide, splendid quality, beautiful patterns, sale price ..... 68c

Regular \$1.00 72 in. wide, bleached, large variety of patterns ..... 85c

Regular \$1.25, 72 in. wide, silver bleached extra heavy, just the thing for hard service, such as hotels and boarding houses should use, sale price ..... \$1.05

Regular \$1.25, 72 in. wide, Irish linen, of extra good value, 6 different patterns to choose from, sale ..... \$1.00

Regular \$1.50, 72 in. wide, German flannel, positively the best wearing cloth in town at any price, 5 different designs, sale price ..... \$1.25

Regular \$2.50, 72 in. extra choice quality must be seen to be appreciated, sale ..... \$1.95

### Napkins

Napkins to match all the better table cloths always on hand.

Regular \$1.50 all linen napkins S. P. \$1.20

" " \$2.00 " " " S. P. \$1.65

" " \$3.25 " " " S. P. \$2.75

" " \$4.00 " " " S. P. \$3.35

" " \$6.00 " " " S. P. \$5.25

### Buster Brown Blue Ribbon shoes for Boys and Girls

They are the best shoes that money can buy. They are made in all sizes, widths and shapes that will fit the foot of any boy, girl or child. Where quality, style, fit and price are wanted, Buster Brown Shoes lead. Every pair guaranteed.

Girls Buster Brown, pat. colt, blucher, welt sole, Buster last, half military heel, mat kid top, sizes 2 1/2 to 4 price ..... \$2.50

Girls Buster Brown, gun metal, button, welt sole, Metal last, low heel, 2 1/2 to 4 \$2.50 to 2 \$2.00 8s to 11 1/2 \$1.75

Girls Buster Brown, vici kid, blucher, medium weight sole, Pat. tip, low heel, Buster last 2 1/2 to 4 price ..... \$2.50 12s to 2s \$2.00 8s to 11 1/2 \$1.75 8s to 8s \$1.50 2 1/2 12s to 2s \$2.00 8s to 11 1/2 \$1.75 8s to 8s \$1.50

You can save money by buying these shoes.

### Ladies Waists and Skirts

We are receiving new goods weekly. Always lead in style and quality. Our skirts fit you better, look better and wear better than skirts sold elsewhere. Try one.

Ladies regular \$1.25 white, fine linen, tailored waist long sleeve, with white lace collar, sale price ..... \$1

Ladies regular \$9.75 to \$12.50 fancy white lawn waist, short sleeve, lace and embroidery trimmings, choice ..... \$2.25

Ladies regular \$4 to \$5 fancy dress white lawn waist, choice ..... \$3.50

Discount on all Ladies Skirts in the store, in black, brown, blues and gray, plaid and mixtures, voiles, Panamis, Serges etc.

### Dorothy Dodd shoes for Women

The superior style of Dorothy Dodd Shoes will please the most critical. They are fashioned into the newest shapes. Only the choicest leathers are used, yet they are medium priced.

Womans (Bech made) Patent Corona colt, blucher, on sole, mat kid top, military heel, plain toe, Plumb last, short vamp, a perfect fitting shoe price \$4.00

Womans Pat. kid, cloth top, ribbon lace, straight last, light sole, military heel, the dressiest of dress shoes price ..... \$3.50

Womans Vici kid, blucher, short vamp Pat. tip glazed top, light or heavy sole, military or medium heel, good street shoes price ..... \$3.00

We cannot describe the beauty of these shoes. They must be seen with the own eye and worn to appreciate their quality.

### Groceries

20 lbs. best granulated sugar ..... \$1.00

\$1.00 worth to a customer

Cranberries 10c quart, 3 quarts ..... 25c

Large size new prunes, pound ..... 12c

4 lbs. small size prunes ..... 25c

Spiced and Dill pickles, doz ..... 10c

Oives at bottle ..... 10c, 25c and 50c

Ricicella coffee at lb. ..... 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c

Fernell Jams all flavors ..... 25c

New California fruits in Fernell brand, full assortments of all kinds, can ..... 30c, 35c, 40c

Large stock of fresh lettuce, celery, radishes, etc., fruits of all kinds will be here for your Thanksgiving table.

### Buster Brown Blue Ribbon shoes for Boys and Girls

They are the best shoes that money can buy. They are made in all sizes, widths and shapes that will fit the foot of any boy, girl or child. Where quality, style, fit and price are wanted, Buster Brown Shoes lead. Every pair guaranteed.

Girls Buster Brown, pat. colt, blucher, welt sole, Buster last, half military heel, mat kid top, sizes 2 1/2 to 4 price ..... \$2.50

Girls Buster Brown, gun metal, button, welt sole, Metal last, low heel, 2 1/2 to 4 \$2.50 to 2 \$2.00 8s to 11 1/2 \$1.75

Girls Buster Brown, vici kid, blucher, medium weight sole, Pat. tip, low heel, Buster last 2 1/2 to 4 price ..... \$2.50 12s to 2s \$2.00 8s to 11 1/2 \$1.75 8s to 8s \$1.50 2 1/2 12s to 2s \$2.00 8s to 11 1/2 \$1.75 8s to 8s \$1.50

You can save money by buying these shoes.

**FREE.** **FREE.**

We are going to give away absolutely free, Saturday, Nov. 23, a pair of ladies \$3.00 Dorothy Dodd Shoes in this way. There will be a lady passing along on the streets in the business section of the city some time during the day between the hours of 10 a. m. and 6 p. m., having on her person check good for a pair of Dorothy Dodd \$3.00 Shoes. The first lady to say to her, "Have you the Dorothy Dodd check?" will receive it from her and gets the shoes. To get in the game simply ask every lady you meet, "Have you the Dorothy Dodd check?" The first to ask her gets the shoes. It's free to all.

**J. T. Schumacher..**



### WON BY AGNES NASH

Winner Received 261,920 Votes.  
While Second Place was taken by Miss Daly

The Ladies Popularity voting contest closed at six o'clock on Saturday evening and immediately thereafter the votes were taken and counted. The counting was done by E. H. Redford, cashier in the Bank of Grand Rapids, L. O. Hammaroff, of the Newspaper Circulation Syndicate of Chicago and the editor of the Tribune, and neither of the gentlemen doing the counting had any interest in the contestants. However, the votes are all in the Tribune office and anybody wishing to count them in order to verify the figures are at perfect liberty to do so.

Following is the count as made by the judges:

Agnes Nash	261,920
Agnes Daly	138,175
Julia Minnieau	126,300
Mary Porch	49,400
Ruth Hayward	40,600
Ross Kuntz	23,125
Bonina Borg	22,600
Alma Peters	11,625
Mary Jusser	10,100
Ida Hammer	8,775
Alta Scherner	2,675
Vida Rollo	1,625
Hattie Paule</	

# LAKES to the GULF WATERWAY SLOGAN OF THE WEST

INLAND STATES DEMAND THAT THE SEA BE BROUGHT NEARER TO THE SOURCE OF THE NATION'S COMMERCIAL SUPREMACY. THE CHICAGO DRAINAGE CANAL THE FIRST TO OPEN THE GIGANTIC HIGHWAY.

On the plea of self-defence and of the middle West have given impetus to the movement for a great inland water-way system that promises to remain in the forefront of national affairs for years to come. Practically every section of the country not actually within the seaboard zone has taken up the agitation for a great inland water-way and is likely to continue the campaign until

the national government is committed to a policy that will place any navigable stream of considerable dimensions in touch with ocean.

President Roosevelt is expected to make a strong recommendation in his coming annual message on the subject of a "link to the Gulf system" of water routes. Such an undertaking as at present mapped out would entail the magnification of the construction of the Panama canal. The cost of two projects, it is estimated, would be about the same. Advocates of the inland water-ways assert that it would be of infinite greater benefit to the United States than the canal, and that without a comprehensive system of internal marine highways this nation would be reaping only a transient of the great commercial prestige to which the completion of the Panama canal entitles it.

Residents, officials and leaders of thought in 18 states of the union are already mightily interested in the inland waterways agitation. A national commission to measure the benefits of the project is likely to be appointed within a short time. The recent trip of the president through the Mississippi valley, culminating in his address before the Lakes to the Gulf Deep Waterways convention, is regarded through the central section of the country as committing the present administration to the 14-foot channel project. The annual national Rivers and Harbors congress that is held to Washington just before the regular fall session of congress begins is relied upon to keep public interest aroused as to the necessity of the undertaking.

## Chicago Canal a Start.

"Fourteen feet through the valley" will be the slogan with which the advocates of the inland waterways improvement projects will press their claims before congress. They maintain that all of the statistics and arguments are on their side and that the present condition of affairs in the commercial world is an unerring indication that the country's future development depends not alone upon the expansion of railroad mileage, but upon the improvement of the great water highways of the country.

What is being urged by the business interests of the great central country is a settled policy of the improvement that will begin at Lake Michigan and terminate at the delta of the Mississippi. It was for the inauguration of this settled national policy that the recent convention was held in Memphis. This two days' convention wound up the president's tour of the Mississippi valley.

**Outlay of \$50,000,000.** Already a start on this lakes to the Gulf waterway has begun. The Chicago drainage canal, extending from the shore of Lake Michigan at the Chicago river to a point between Lockport and Joliet, Ill., is regarded as the initial stretch of the great highway. The drainage canal is approximately 36 miles in length, and as completed is available from end to end as a navigable waterway capable of accommodating vessels drawing 20 feet of water. The cost of the canal has been approximately \$50,000,000. All the outlay has been borne by Chicago as a municipality, but it is understood that for commercial purposes the city is willing to give the national government navigation control of it.

For six miles the canal follows the Chicago river to its head. Beyond that point it runs for 28 miles through

so deep produces a waterway of immense breadth with uncertain depth at low water.

The low water season, when the river depth is frequently less than 12 feet, averages 120 days yearly in the district between St. Louis and Cairo. The alluvial deposits incident to the flood overflows must, of course, be taken into consideration in any scheme for the curbing of the Mississippi's width that has the maintenance of an all the year round deep channel as its objective. Saving banks and extensive levee construction must be undertaken, it is conceded, in such way as not to deprive the bottom of the enormous wealth of alluvial deposits following floods.

## To Keep the Course.

It is the working out of a system of retaining banks that will not affect the wealth of the Mississippi valley country and at the same time regulate to a certainty the all the year round channel depth of the river that presents the greatest problem in the working out of the 14-foot channel proposition. Of course, a maintained depth of 14 feet will demand less width in the river in the vicinity of the bottom and will probably produce changes in slopes requiring great expenditures.

Mr. Cooley estimates that a 25 per cent. increment to the Mississippi flow is possible by using the entire volume of water that can come through the Chicago canal. The estimates like increment by the establishment of comprehensive reservoirs on the upper Mississippi. This would make a 12-foot minimum channel during the period of low water and give the waterway a depth of from 18 to 19 feet under normal conditions.

From the Red river to the mouth of the Mississippi, a distance of 300 miles, the Gulf level is maintained. It is between the Red river and the Ohio, at Cairo, that the great

earth and rock excavation to the Des Plaines river. It continues along the waterway for eight miles. In order to make the drainage canal a commercial waterway capable of floating vessels of large tonnage the engineers of the project expended \$18,000,000 more than would have been necessary for sanitary purposes only. The canal would have not all of the drainage and natural watershed necessities at a considerably less depth than the 22 feet at which it was carried out. The objective of the creators of the canal was not only to dispose of Chicago's sewage by diverting it from Lake Michigan, where it threatened contamination of the city water supply, but the establishment of a navigable waterway from the lake to the Mississippi via the Illinois river.

It is from Lake Joliet that the next step in the great lake to Gulf highway is expected to be taken. The territory between Joliet and Grafton, above St. Louis, has been closely surveyed and a series of pools or artificial lakes have been mapped out to mark the levels along what is projected as the beginning of the great "Fourteen foot through the valley" water course. The first level will be the section between Joliet and Utica, a distance of 54 miles, with a fall of 66 feet. In this distance it is estimated, that three pools, dams or locks will be necessary and that a 14-foot waterway easily can be maintained with width of 300 feet.

Between Utica and the mouth of the Illinois river, where it empties into the Mississippi river, at Grafton, is 227 miles. The bed of the Illinois river along this distance is between six hundred and one hundred feet wide. Along the route the federal government has already completed several locks and dams. To secure a 14-foot depth horizontal dredging, averaging seven feet, will be necessary. This will necessitate the excavation of 100,000,000 cubic yards of soft earth, the estimated cost of which has been fixed by engineers at \$7,000,000.

## To Control Mississippi.

Between the mouth of the Illinois at Grafton, and the harbor limits of St. Louis the distance down the Mississippi river is 39 miles. To this stretch the Mississippi falls 21 feet. It is the magnitude of keeping the great Mississippi tractable and within bounds and providing a 14-foot channel from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico that has given the greatest engineers of the country pause. What the completion of that undertaking will cost no one professes to know accurately. Stimulus vary, between \$300,000,000 and \$400,000,000. A considerable percentage of the former sum has already been expended in piecemeal improvements on the Father of Waters. Engineers admit that much of this outlay has been practically wasted because the work was not carried on along any well defined plan. It is for the laying out of a general plan of Mississippi valley improvement that the business interests of the great Central West are now bending their energies.

After surveying the territory between Joliet and St. Louis a board of army engineers a few years ago estimated that the cost of a 14-foot waterway between those points would cost \$31,000,000. About the feasibility of continuing that stretch at the same depth as the Chicago drainage canal there is no doubt. The only questions to be considered are those of dredging and water supply.

In the opinion of Lyman E. Cooley, of Chicago, one of the greatest engineering authorities of the country, the practicability of carrying the big inland water highway to successful completion depends upon the mastery of the middle Mississippi between St. Louis and Cairo. The total distance of the projected continuous navigable channel from Lake Michigan, at Chicago, to the Eads jetties, in the Gulf of Mexico, is 1,925 miles, and the fall is 679 feet from the lake level to the Gulf level.

## Difficulties to Overcome.

Between St. Louis and Cairo difficulties that a few years ago would have been regarded as insurmountable will unquestionably be encountered. The slope there averages only seven inches per mile for the entire distance of 168 miles. At normal low water the volume between those two points is 56,000 second feet. With the river in normal flood it rises to ten times that flow, and in times of extraordinary flood has reached between 800,000 and 1,000,000 second feet. A flood volume of such magnitude on a slope

## Railroad Reach Limit.

During the last decade the internal commerce of the United States has increased more than 100 per cent., while the railroad transportation facilities have increased only 25 per cent., and are now practically at a standstill. All of the railroad transportation experts admit that the big transcontinental lines are being worked to their fullest capacity in the event of accidents, etc.

## TO PUMP A GREAT SEA DRY.

Dutch Engineers Begin Work of Draining the Zuider Zee.

Little Holland, with its 5,000,000 people living safely behind their wave-washed dykes, is about to make a new conquest from its old enemy, the ocean. Already Dutch engineers have begun the tremendous task which will result in turning the Zuider Zee into 1,400 square miles of dry land. Where of old the great Dutch war fleets gathered, where now 4,000 fishermen sink their nets, there will rise happy villages, broad pastures, poplar-bordered roads and sleepy canals—new farms and homes for 50,000 Dutchmen.

The task to be undertaken is a tremendous one. It will cost nearly \$75,000,000. In return the government expects to secure annual rentals of more than \$5,000,000 from those who occupy till the hard won ground.

The Zuider Zee has occupied a most prominent place in Dutch history. On its shores are the ancient towns of Medemblik, Hoorn, Harderwijk, Norden and Dokkum, under whose walls

of grain could not be moved last year because of the railway congestion, and the wheat suffered a coal famine because cars were not available and the limit of transportation had been reached in other ways.

James J. Hill has pointed out that not only has the limit been reached in the movement of freight, but even should cars, locomotives and tracks be supplied, there is now and is bound to be for years to come a dearth of terminal facilities. Mr. Hill has estimated that the cost of constructing sufficient railway lines to meet the immediate demands for moving the commerce of the country would require an outlay of \$5,000,000,000. This estimate he declares gives little or no consideration to the future. Mr. Harriman a short time since announced that in order to meet transportation requirements the gauge of the railways of the country and the rolling stock would have to be doubled.

"Some time ago," Mr. Hill said, "I asked a real estate man what it would cost to get a lot of blocks, one of the narrowest, from the Harlem river to Thirty-third street, New York. He said \$500,000 would not buy it. That means that for terminals alone it would cost \$165,000 a mile for every mile from Chicago to New York before the line was built. The railroads can't pay rent on such high-priced terminal property."

## Matter Is Urgent.

"This matter of transportation is a most urgent one. People think there is no limit to what the railroads can do. There is a very present limit to many railroads in the volume of business we have to do. It takes money to run railroads. There is a want of money in every corner. Where the business has grown the fastest there the want is greatest. Traffic is growing five times as fast as railroad mileage. We might as well put railroad improvement out of the question."

Hundreds of millions of dollars, it is admitted, would be saved annually by the substitution of water transportation for the present railroad transportation between the central west and the seashore. Statistics gathered from all quarters of the United States demonstrate that water carriage of freight costs less than one-sixth that for railroad transportation. The latest schedules place the freight charge a bushel of wheat from Chicago to New York at 10 cents, as against 5.51 cents by lake and canal. The cost from St. Louis to New Orleans by river is 4.6 cents, as against 11.6 cents by rail between St. Louis and New York.

Despite this very great difference in cost the tonnage of the Mississippi from St. Louis to its mouth has steadily decreased since 1880. In that year the number of vessels arriving there was 4,692. The total tonnage, receipts and shipments amounted to \$2,130,025. In 1899 the number of vessels arriving was 3,201, and the tonnage was 1,281,715. In 1900 the number of vessels fell to 2,217 and the tonnage to 812,185. At the present time St. Louis Mississippi tonnage is only 600,000.

While the argument is made by the champions of the inland waterway project that river regulation is rate regulation and that the improvement of the great waterways of the country will do more to regulate freight charges than all the interstate commerce laws that can be enacted, practical railroad men declare that a further lowering of railroad freight rates is really impracticable. They point out that with the great rail systems of the country operating to their fullest capacity they are earning only a fair return on the capital invested. Further reduction in railroad charges they maintain cannot be made while the outlay for maintenance and operation remains at the present figure.

## To Identify the Dead.

An army general order has recently been issued, stating that in the future all officers and enlisted men will wear whenever in field uniform an identification tag, which will be issued by the quartermaster's department, at cost price to officers, and without charge to men. This tag is aluminum, about the width of a dime.

## Unused Spaces on the Farm Should Be Put to Some Profitable Use.

On many of our farms are to be found considerable tracts of land that have never been utilized, though composed of good soil. Frequently the land is so low that the water has kept it out of use. In other cases the land is of such a rolling nature that it has been allowed to remain in stumps and underbrush, while in still other cases trees of a particular variety have been allowed to grow on it. Such land should have been brought into a condition of produce paying crops, but the farmer has had all the land he cared to use and could buy more land at a small price.

But the rapid rise in price of land during the past few years has made it advisable for the farmer to look about him and see what he may do to make every acre on his farm productive.

The easiest land to bring into the service of the farmer is the land that is simply wet. Draining is a simple operation where the land is enough sloping to give a good water fall, and this is the case with most of this wet land, although there are many exceptions.

It will cost money to put in tile, but if the tile is properly laid and on a good foundation it will be an investment that will be paying a large interest years hence as well as at the present time. Well laid tile is one of the most satisfactory ways of investing money, says Farmers' Review, for the tile, being underground, will remain in its position and is out of the way of injury, if it be below the frost. Money invested in buildings may disappear in smoke. If it is invested even in the bank, it may disappear in a collapse of the bank, but mother earth protects the money that is invested in tile. The draining land very frequently doubles in productive capacity.

## CULLINGS.

Time to begin to cull the pigs. During 1906 26,235,000 pounds of bacon were exported from the Netherlands.

Corn is best suited to animals at plain, steady work. Its supply should be limited with colts and growing horses, because of its lack of ash and potash.

Orchard grass is an excellent pasture plant when properly managed, but is not so nutritious or palatable as blue grass, although it furnishes more grazing during the season and also ranks high for nutritive qualities.

Have you ever wrestled with a stubborn lid of a fruit jar? There is no need to do it when once you know how to remove it. With a knife, first loosen the rubber from the glass; after that a child can unscrew it.

Nodules on clover are all right; they help the plants to grow and be profitable. But lice and mites on hens and chicks don't work that way; they will also serve good purposes in time of peace, in the event of accidents, etc.

## GROWING OATS.

Oats are probably less favorable to the growth of young grasses than any of the other small grains except pearl millet. They show more leafy growth, hence they provide a denser shade, and in maturity they draw heavily on the moisture of the soil.

## FOR COMPANY.

Strolling into a grocer's shop the other day, a little boy asked for half a pound of margarine. He was being served, and the shopman was about to wrap the margarine up in paper when the lad exclaimed: "Please, sir, my maun wants to know if we'll stamp a cow on it." "Cos we're having a pony,"—London Farmer and Home.

## POWER OF FORTUNE.

The power of fortune is confessed only by the miserable, for the happy implore all their success to prudence or merit.—Dean Swift.

# ROAD AND FARM IMPROVEMENT

## ROAD DRAINAGE.

Importance Which It Sustains to the Durability of Macadam Construction.

Water should never be permitted to remain under a macadam road. It softens the foundation so that the broken stones are forced down into it by the wheels of vehicles, thus causing ruts to develop in the macadam. In freezing it expands and "heaves" the broken stone, destroying the bond between the stones and causing the larger stones to rise to the surface. As a result the material in the subgrade is forced up into the interstices between the stones, and cause a rough, irregular surface.

The lack of drainage in the first case is readily seen and understood, but the importance of drainage in the second case is not generally recognized, although its benefits are as great as in the cases of marshes.

Repairs from 129 assessors, selected at random throughout the state, show that there are 123,391 acres of land in their townships which are practically worthless for agricultural purposes because of lack of drainage. This is over 100 acres per township, at which rate there are but 1,500,000 acres in the entire state of this class of land. Then there are at least 1,000,000 acres of marshy land which are only partially productive on account of too much surface water to allow proper cultivation. In addition to this, there are at least 2,000,000 acres of upland clay soil which requires underdrainage to allow it to produce maximum crops.

We believe that the thorough drainage of this four and a half million acres would increase its value one hundred million dollars.

In the case of the drainage of clay land already under cultivation the increase in yield varies from 15 to 50 per cent. This is not profit on the cost of drainage, since there is no increase in expense of cultivation of the land. In fact, it is easier to work drained land than undrained land. Experience shows that drainage usually pays for itself in from two to four years. Considered in detail, the benefits from drainage are as follows:

(a) Allows cultivation of land otherwise not available for farming.

(b) Allows earlier working in spring.

(c) Allows the soil to warm up more rapidly in the spring, thus increasing the length of the season and lessening the danger of frost.

(d) Produces good ventilation and tilth in the soil.

(e) Increases the amount of water available to crops.

(f) Aids nitrification, retards denitrification.

(g) Lessens surface washing.

(h) Allows fields to be made uniform in outline and hence worked to better advantage.

## BETTER FEED, BETTER MEAT.

A Very Close Relationship Exists Between Feed and Flavor in Pork.

But few farmers think of the influence of feeding on the quality of the bacon or pork. It is a well-known fact that "mash" makes the best bacon, as do peanuts and other light feeds. Corn is not always best for an exclusive diet, but if a pig has been kept growing and has had plenty of good pasture till it is six months old and weighs say 150 to 200 pounds, it will be well to feed it on corn altogether till another 100 pounds is gained. After a pig is fat it is best to finish off by feeding a mixed ration of skim milk and oats or barley for a few weeks before butchering. Skim milk has a tendency to make the pork more firm, as does likewise both oats and barley. Pigs that have not had proper pasture while growing will not make as good bacon as those that have been properly cared for, declares Farmers' Voice. Before the subject of curing bacon is touched it is well to look so far ahead as the growing of the pig.

## HANDY FARM TOOL BOX.

Makes It Easy to Carry Tools to Place Where Needed.

We show herewith a sketch of a tool box which is recommended for every day use. The box is about 15

## VIEW OF THE ROM

# ON THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS

This Distinguished American Journalist is Traveling Around the World for the Purpose of Investigating the American Foreign Missionary from a Purely Disinterested, Scientific and Non-Sectarian Standpoint. Illustrated with Drawings and from Photographs.

## A Critic of Missions Finds Many Surprises

Shanghai, China.—What sort of man is the missionary, when seen on his native heath? China is the best place to make answer to that question, for here are to be found the greatest variety of missionaries from the China inland by worker, with zeal as his chief equipment, to the eminent author and scholar and counselor of statesmen, such as Dr. Arthur H. Smith, of the American Board; Dr. W. A. P. Martin, of the Presbyterian board; or Dr. Timothy Richards, of the English Baptist society. Between these extremes range all sorts and conditions of men.

The American conception of a missionary is a man with a book galore out among the natives, preaching, preaching, preaching, always and everywhere preaching, "as a dying man to dying men." In experience one finds very few of those flaming gospel firebreathers. It is rather unexpected and disappointing to discover missionaries plodding along a routine way, pretty much as does a clergyman at home.

### The Missionary's Big House.

Of necessity, when so early learns that he must look upon himself as an expensive piece of board property, the missionary must take thought for a comfortable home and physical sustenance. Thus arises that much mooted question, the missionary's residence. Times without number it has been charged that the missionary dwells in a palatial house, and subsists on the fat of the land, with an army of servants to minister to his wants.

There is no ground for this criti-

### CHINA'S THREE OLDEST MISSIONARIES.



On the right is the Rev. Dr. W. A. P. Martin, of the Presbyterian Board; in the center Rev. Dr. Griffith John, of the London Missionary Society; on the left with hand to beard is Dr. Hudson Taylor, founder of the China Inland Mission, who died recently.

cal. But first let me say that, in common with most others who have investigated the subject, I do not believe in an European's trying to live as natives live. The China Inland Mission early adopted that method, and it has been obliged to maintain a hospital and sanatorium, and to invalid-home a large percentage of its workers. As a consequence, the practice of conforming to the native life is less general even in this organization than formerly. A white man cannot live as a yellow man, and keep his health; serious and costly mistakes have been made by missionaries attempting to do so. As to the wearing of native dress, little need be said; most missionaries in the inland do so, in order to appear inconspicuous, and because Chinese clothes are comfortable, cheap and easily obtained. There are disadvantages in living a hundred miles from a button.

Nevertheless, in many cases—by no means in all—the error is made on the side of failure to conform as closely as possible to native style. My own judgment has affirmed the criticism made to me in numerous specific cases, that the dwellings of the missionaries are entirely too sumptuous for persons of their vocation. Rightly or wrongly, the church and the world associate the idea of sacrifice with the missionary's calling; the natives, too, quickly come to see the apparent discrepancy between the preaching of asceticism and the practice of material luxury; some of the most serious stirrings upon the missionary's style of living have come to me from native preachers. Often, I am convinced, the soul lies directly with the boards at home; some missionaries have lamented in my hearing, the elaborateness and impressiveness of their residences. They deplore the contrast between their houses and those of the wealthier natives. The missionary, they reason, should be the last person conspicuous for evidences of worldly position. The theory that it is necessary to "impress" the heathen is utterly fallacious; the disciple cannot improve upon the spirit of his Master, the lowly Nazarene.

Inside the missionary's home, one usually finds manifest evidence of painstaking economy. It is as difficult for the missionary, living as he must, on imported foodstuffs and weaving, for part of the time, at least,

that they are neither extraordinary saints nor heroes, and that they are not living lives of physical hardship and sacrifice; those who really have hardships say nothing about them. That in reality they do not correspond to the image of themselves ever being held up in sermons, speeches and articles, no one knows quite so well as themselves. It permitted to speak frankly, they would say, as many have said to me, that they have fewer mortal discomforts than the average home missionary or country pastor; that they are ordinary men and women, with all the limitations of human nature, who are in the east for their own advantage usually arrive speedily at the point of detesting and despising the native, even to the extent of abusing him, if he be a Chinaman or a Korean; they also abused the Japanese until the latter would stand it no longer.

**Sauces for Desserts.**

A plain vanilla ice cream, a corn starch pudding, or a minute tapioca becomes a fancy dessert when served with chocolate custard sauce. Beat one egg with one-fourth cup sugar until well incorporated, add a pinch of salt and one cupful hot milk, beating constantly to prevent the egg cooking; melt one-fourth ounce chocolate and one-eighth cupful sugar with two tablespoonsfuls hot water in basin of hot water until it becomes glossy; then add to the milk and eggs and cook in double boiler until custard coats the spoon; when cool add one-fourth teaspoonful ground cinnamon.

**Idea for a Wash Cloth.**

A design for a wash cloth which will do away with confusion when several people in the family leave their towels and wash cloths in the bathroom is made as follows: Buy a yard and three-quarters of linen crash, at 16 cents a yard. Buttonhole the edges in scallops with a dull finish floss and work the monogram in the corner with the same floss. This takes but a small amount of time compared with the confusion it does away with.

**Improved Muff.**

To improve the flavor and quality of grated or ground ham heat sifted meal on a shallow pan or two pans,

if necessary, in a moderate oven till it is deliciously crisp, yet not scorched brown or the least blackened.

Then stir into boiling water sufficiently salted. This is less liable to be lumpy or pasty; also cooks sooner than raw meal.

**Creamed Potatoes.**

Slice thinly six boiled potatoes.

Make a white sauce with a spoonful each of flour and chopped parsley fried in butter. Do not let these get brown. Add cup of water and last the chopped potatoes. Season with salt and pepper and let boil slowly for 10 minutes, stirring often. Serve hot.

**Brighten Picture Frames.**

Gilt picture frames may be freshened and brightened by washing them with a soft brush dipped in the following mixture: Put enough flour of sulphur into a pint of water to give it a yellow tinge, add two onions cut into pieces, and let them boil; strain into a dish and when the liquid becomes cold it is ready for use.

**Walnut Waffles.**

One scant cup brown sugar, two eggs, one teaspoon baking powder, four-heaping tablespoons of flour, three-fourths cup chopped walnuts.

Drop by teaspoon on buttered tin.

These are fine.

**Bride Cake.**

One cup sugar, one-fourth cup but-

ter, creamed together, one-half cup cold water, one, and one-half cups flour, one-half teaspoon soda, one tea-

spoon cream, tartar. Last add beaten whites of two eggs and one teaspoon vanilla. Beat all two minutes before baking.

To one pint of quince juice, made as

for making jelly, add one pint of sugar, boil to a thick syrup, but not

enough to jelly; strain and seal in bottles. Good with buckwheat cakes.

COULD USE ANOTHER ONE.

His Attention Called to Matter, Inebriate Felt Chilly.

J. N. Barr, director general of the Jamestown exposition, said last month of a proposed addition to the exposition's rules:

"I am against this addition. I am sure it would be worthless. In fact, it would be as worthless as the drunken man's request."

"But," said the watchman, "isn't it cold?"

"The other shivered.

"I do feel rather chilly," he said.

## FINE PEANUT CANDY

RECIPE THAT IS USED BY THE CHINESE.

Orientals Know Well How to Make This Favorite Confection—Delicious When Prepared at Home  
—The Pecan Pralines.

There is no peanut candy better than that made by the Chinese. The sugar and water are not boiled to the "crack," but to the "ball" degree evidently. A slight flavor of lemon peel may be given. The peanuts are added and the soft mass turned into a receptacle which contains a deep layer of little white sesame seeds. More seeds are scattered over the top, and these adhere to the hot candy. When cool it is cut in squares or diamonds with a very sharp knife, for if a knife be dragged over it the candy would pull out of shape.

**Peanut Candy.**—A homemade peanut candy may be made from three pounds of sugar and a pound and a half of peanuts. Allow one pint of water for the sugar and boil it. As soon as it comes to a boil put in the peanuts and a large teaspoonful of pure cream of tartar. Have a very moderate fire and let it cook until when you lift the wooden spatula you use for candy-making the nuts and syrup will run off easily from it.

Have a baking pan well oiled or buttered. When about cold invert the pan and let the sheet of candy fall upon the table. Turn it over and with a sharp knife cut it into strips, or, if not so particular, just knock it smartly and break it into irregular pieces. Other nuts may be used.

**Pecan Pralines.**—Pecan nuts should be made into pralines with brown sugar. Choose the best dark brown sugar and boil it with a little water until it spins a thread. Then put in the nuts and turn into rings, or drop in circles the size of a cooky on paper. If they do not come off easily, a little moistening of the paper on the reverse side will make them loosen.

If you have an old-fashioned grocer who has good molasses barrels, get the sugary deposit in them. Perhaps some baker may have this, but molasses in the good old way is not easily had since modern mills and trusts came into vogue and rapid methods have driven out old slow ways. People get syrup in cans and molasses does not play the part it once did. Sogghum will not answer for the old recipes in confectionery or gingerbread or steamed puddings.

**Coconut.**—When shredded, or brazil nut sliced, may be added to white sugar pralines. Boil the sugar and water until it will spin a thread and may be cooled and stirred until it will drop out a creamy mass, but not so stiff but that it will spread easily, and cool in firm cakes.

**White Mountain Pudding.**

One pint sweet cream, whipped to stiff froth; one cup granulated sugar, boiled until it threads; one cup mixed nuts chopped fine, two ounces candied cherries, one small can sliced pineapples, whites of four eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Pour the syrup over the beaten eggs, then add this to the whipped cream, also the fruit, cut into small pieces, and nuts. Pack in ice and salt to spin about eight or ten hours. It can be served with or without the following sauce: Yolks of two eggs, over which pour gradually the syrup made as above, with one cup granulated sugar, add juice and grated rind of one lemon; also three large bananas, mashed. Serve cold over the pudding.

**When Natives Get on the Nerves.**

Another price that must be paid for life amid an alien people is the fact that the natives gradually wear upon the nervous system of the missionary, who as a rule, is a person of more than ordinary culture and of a sensitive temperament. Gradually the natives do get on a foreigner's nerves, to a degree incredible to one who spends his days with people of his own color and speech and manner of life and thought. The white men who are in the east for their own advantage usually arrive speedily at the point of detesting and despising the native, even to the extent of abusing him, if he be a Chinaman or a Korean; they also abused the Japanese until the latter would stand it no longer.

**White Mountain Pudding.**

One pint sweet cream, whipped to stiff froth; one cup granulated sugar, boiled until it threads; one cup mixed nuts chopped fine, two ounces candied cherries, one small can sliced pineapples, whites of four eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Pour the syrup over the beaten eggs, then add this to the whipped cream, also the fruit, cut into small pieces, and nuts. Pack in ice and salt to spin about eight or ten hours. It can be served with or without the following sauce: Yolks of two eggs, over which pour gradually the syrup made as above, with one cup granulated sugar, add juice and grated rind of one lemon; also three large bananas, mashed. Serve cold over the pudding.

**Sauces for Desserts.**

A plain vanilla ice cream, a corn starch pudding, or a minute tapioca becomes a fancy dessert when served with chocolate custard sauce. Beat one egg with one-fourth cup sugar until well incorporated, add a pinch of salt and one cupful hot milk, beating constantly to prevent the egg cooking; melt one-fourth ounce chocolate and one-eighth cupful sugar with two tablespoonsfuls hot water in basin of hot water until it becomes glossy; then add to the milk and eggs and cook in double boiler until custard coats the spoon; when cool add one-fourth teaspoonful ground cinnamon.

**Idea for a Wash Cloth.**

A design for a wash cloth which will do away with confusion when several people in the family leave their towels and wash cloths in the bathroom is made as follows: Buy a yard and three-quarters of linen crash, at 16 cents a yard. Buttonhole the edges in scallops with a dull finish floss and work the monogram in the corner with the same floss. This takes but a small amount of time compared with the confusion it does away with.

**Improved Muff.**

To improve the flavor and quality of grated or ground ham heat sifted meal on a shallow pan or two pans, if necessary, in a moderate oven till it is deliciously crisp, yet not scorched brown or the least blackened.

Then stir into boiling water sufficiently salted. This is less liable to be lumpy or pasty; also cooks sooner than raw meal.

**Brighten Picture Frames.**

Gilt picture frames may be freshened and brightened by washing them with a soft brush dipped in the following mixture: Put enough flour of sulphur into a pint of water to give it a yellow tinge, add two onions cut into pieces, and let them boil; strain into a dish and when the liquid becomes cold it is ready for use.

**Creamed Potatoes.**

Slice thinly six boiled potatoes. Make a white sauce with a spoonful each of flour and chopped parsley fried in butter. Do not let these get brown. Add cup of water and last the chopped potatoes. Season with salt and pepper and let boil slowly for 10 minutes, stirring often. Serve hot.

**Bride Cake.**

One cup sugar, one-fourth cup but-

ter, creamed together, one-half cup cold water, one, and one-half cups flour, one-half teaspoon soda, one tea-

spoon cream, tartar. Last add beaten whites of two eggs and one teaspoon vanilla. Beat all two minutes before baking.

To one pint of quince juice, made as

for making jelly, add one pint of sugar, boil to a thick syrup, but not

enough to jelly; strain and seal in bottles. Good with buckwheat cakes.

COULD USE ANOTHER ONE.

His Attention Called to Matter, Inebriate Felt Chilly.

J. N. Barr, director general of the Jamestown exposition, said last month of a proposed addition to the exposition's rules:

"I am against this addition. I am sure it would be worthless. In fact, it would be as worthless as the drunken man's request."

"But," said the watchman, "isn't it cold?"

"The other shivered.

"I do feel rather chilly," he said.

## TIED TO A CHAIR.

Unable to Move About on Account of Kidney Troubles.

Mrs. Anna Beebe, River and Monroe Sts., Anoka, Minn., says: "I had to sit in a chair day after day unable to move about on account of rheumatic pains in my back, hips and legs. I was short of breath and my heart would flutter after the least exertion. I had dizzy spells and bearing down pains and the kidney disease were much disordered. I thought I would not live long, but since using Dr. Dean's Kidney Pills I am a different woman, can do my own work and have no fear of those troubles returning." Sold by all druggists, 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

## Shy One Fare.

Inspector Johnson, of the Columbus Railway company, tells the following story of one of his new conductors:

The Inspector had boarded a car on one of the East Side lines and glancing at the register, noticed that there were nine passengers on and only eight fares. He touched the conductor on the shoulder, a green man from the country, and said:

"You are shy one fare. There are nine people on the car and only eight fares collected."

"By gosh," said the conductor, "that's right," and hastily grabbing the bell cord, he stopped the car and yelling at the passengers ordered one of them to "get off."—Columbus Despatch.

## A Slight Difference.

"My dear," said a gentleman to his wife, "where did all those books on astronomy on the library table come from? They are not ours."

"A pleasant little surprise for you," responded the lady. "You know, you said this morning that we ought to study astronomy, so I went to a book store and bought everything I could find on the subject."

It was some minutes before he spoke.

"My dear," he then said, slowly, his voice husky with emotion, "I never said we must study astronomy. I said we must study medicine."

Mary Knew.

Little Mary's father had been teaching her to walk properly. "Walk slowly and turn out your toes," he admonished her.

"Tell me, won't you, senator, what political economy is?"

"Political economy, my dear child," Senator Platt is said to have replied, "is the art of never buying more votes than you actually need."

It was some minutes before he spoke.

"Who knows what that means?"

"I do," replied little Mary. "Walk slowly and turn out your toes."

## Grand Rapids Tribune BY DRUMS & SUTOR.

Grand Rapids, Wis., Nov. 20, 1907

Entered at the Post Office at Grand Rapids, Wis., as second-class mail matter.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year.....\$1.50

Six Months.....75

**Advertising Rates.**—For display matter a flat rate of 10 cents an inch is charged. The columns in The Tribune are 24 inches long, making cost \$40 for one insertion. All local notices, cards of thanks, resolutions of respect, and all kinds of entertainments where an admission fee is charged will be published at 5 cents per line.

### Wood County Real Estate Transfers.

Francis G. Puttoff et ux of Adams county to Henry E. Elsch et ux of Nekoosa, Nov. 2. 1/2 of Pt. of NE of SE 9-21-5. Con. \$1 etc.

P. A. Goedecke et ux of Volkert to John Adam of the same place, Nov. 7. Lots 5 and 6, blk. 2 of Vesper. Con. \$200.

August Kath of Rudolph to Henry Kath, his son of the same place, Nov. 2. SW of NW-12; NW of SW 12-23-5 E. of the town of Rudolph. Con. \$200.

Otto H. Stewart of Grand Rapids to Susan A. Lapham of Nekoosa, Oct. 31. Lot 9 blk. 10 of the village of Nekoosa. Con. \$1.

Gen. E. Rechert et ux of Marshfield to Vincent Scholz of Stationville, Wis., Oct. 30th. 1/4 of SW SW 1/4 of NW of Sec. 6-25 N of R 3 E. acres. Con. \$300.

Thomas Keef et ux of the town of Hansen to William H. Schmitz of the town of Arpin on Oct. 19th. SE of NE of Sec. 5-23 N of R 4E. Con. \$100.

William Wunder et ux of Clark county to Theodor Lehmann et ux, Nov. 6th. Lot 3 blk. "F" of Marshfield including buildings and improvements. Con. \$600.

Cly R. Wood of Grand Rapids to Martha Jackson of the same place, Nov. 6. Lots 6, 7, and 8, blk. 1 of Outlook addition to the city of Grand Rapids. Con. \$1 etc.

P. H. Davis et ux of Marathon county to A. J. Butler of Clark county, Oct. 11th. 1/4 of SW 33-24-26. Con. \$1 etc.

Edward A. Staus of Grand Rapids to William Staus of the same place, Nov. 1. Part of NE of SW 17-22-6E. Con. \$1 etc.

Walter Grof of Wood county to Christina Grof, his wife, Nov. 8. NW of NE; SW of NE 20-23-8E. Con. \$1 etc.

Edw. A. Bonner et ux of Milwaukee to Owen Oliver of Waukesha, Oct. 11. NE of NE-35-24-5E. Con. \$1 etc.

John Christensen et ux of Grand Rapids to William P. Johnson of same place, Nov. 11. Lot 11 blk. 4 of Iowon's Second Addition to Centralia. Con. \$1000.

Henry Johnson et ux of Wood county to Anton Dorofait, Hoy Springs, Neb., Oct. 31. Part of NW of SW 5-23-5E. Con. \$800.

Oscar L. Dorschel et ux of Wood Co., to C. E. Blodgett of same place, Lot 5 blk. 233 of city of Marshfield, Oct. 10. Con. \$2000.

Nicholas Young of Grand Rapids to Sam Young, his wife, of same place, Nov. 1. SW of SW 30-22-9E. Con. \$25.

Lizzie Clegg of Lincoln to Jacob Grupp, her husband, of same place, Nov. 2. NE of NW 10-23-2. Con. \$1 etc.

C. R. Sprecher of Door Co. to John Pfeifer of Wood Co. Oct. 10. SE of NE 9-25-SE. Con. \$1475.

John J. O'neal et ux of Wood Co. to R. Connor of same place, Oct. 29. 1/4 of SW 24-24-2. Con. \$1000.

A. Sturdevant et ux of S. Dakota to Sidney H. Berry of Marshfield Oct. 14. Lot 3 blk. 4 High school First Addition to Marshfield. Con. \$1 etc.

Fred E. Graham et alis of Wood Co. to George Washington of Dodge Co. Oct. 26. Pt. SE of SW; W 1/4 of SE 25-25-5E. Con. \$1 etc.

E. F. Morris et ux of Milwaukee county to Adam Hafer same place Nov. 9. 1/4 of SE 18; SW of SE 13; NE of 24-21-SE. Con. \$900.

Ev Knoll of Grand Rapids to Henry H. Knoll of same place Nov. 4. Pt. NW of SE 17-23-6E. Con. \$975.

Henry W. Granger et ux of Wood Co. to Arthur O. Howe of same place Nov. 1. Pt. Lots 8-9 blk. 14 of city of Marshfield. Con. \$800.

Anton Mottl et ux of Marshfield to Chas. M. Cook of Tomah Oct. 24. Pt. SE of SE 7-20-3. Con. \$1075.

R. Connor Co. of Marshfield to John J. Connor of Wood Co. Oct. 25. Pt. Lot 2 blk. 2 John P. Kuno Second Addition to Marshfield. Con. \$1000.

K. Connor Co. of Marshfield to John J. Connor Oct. 25. Lot 5 blk. "B" of H. A. Lathrop's Home Add. to Marshfield. Con. \$1000.

Edward L. Reese (executor) to Geo. Henry, both of Wood county, Oct. 7. SE of NE 8-24-4E. Con. \$600.

Lucius Berard et ux of Grand Rapids to J. Levin of the same place, Oct. 28. Pt. of Lot 4 blk. 3 of Sargent's Sub. Div. and Plat of Gov. Lot 1 Sec. 17-23-6E. Con. \$1000.

Hans A. Hansen et ux of the county of Freeborn, Minn., to John Wayers of Wood Co., Oct. 16. Pt. of NW 33-23-6E. Con. \$800.

John R. Ragin (admin.) of Grand Rapids to L. Christensen of Milwaukee, Oct. 29. SW of NE; 1/4 of NW 15-23-5E. Con. \$300.

Henry A. Lathrop et ux of Marshfield to H. E. Height of same place, Nov. 7. Pt. SW NE 17-25-5E. Con. \$850.

E. Rosenbaum of Marathon Co. to Arthur C. Boens of Wood Co. Oct. 1. Lot 4 blk. 29 Veder's Second Addition of Marshfield. Con. \$10 etc.

Lyman Lbr. Co. (Limited) of Necedah to Oscar Oeffels of St. Paul, Oct. 28. SW of SW of SE of SE; NW of SE; SE of SE of 9-23-3 also NE of SE 11-23-3. Con. \$1000.

### Dean Curtiss on the Chicago International Stock Show.

#### The Value of an Ideal.

At the first or second show of the International Live Stock Exposition, a young farmer from Iowa was attracted by an exhibit of improved corn. The uniformity and excellence of the product appealed to the eye and the words of the young man in charge of the booth kept ringing in the farmer's ears. He resolved to test the merits of improved blood corn. He purchased a bushel of the best corn he could buy, at what seemed like a long price. He prevailed on a successful and reliable corn breeder to let him have ten ears of his choice corn at a still higher price. He took this corn home to his own farm and went to work to reproduce it and make it better. He gave it close and intelligent attention for several years. Last winter he came to the short course at Ames with an exhibit of corn and won the grand championship for a single ear. The ear of corn was pronounced the most perfect that had ever been seen. It sold at public auction for \$150, a rate of over \$8,000 a bushel. This ear in corn competition was as outstanding as a young Abbotsbury in Shorthorn excellence. It was not a freak or an accident. The same exhibitor, the same year, produced two other ears, each grand enough for good champion ship, with the first out of the way. This young farmer, who got his inspiration and higher ideals at the International Live Stock Exposition, has sold head corn to hundreds of farmers in Iowa and adjoining states, a number of whom have been winners at prominent shows.

This is a single instance of the value of a higher ideal in agriculture. There are hundreds of similar cases at each recurrence of the International Live Stock Exposition, though the results may not be so striking as in this case.

When John Ruskin, the great creator of higher art and ideals, was a boy, he often accompanied his father on his travels. In visiting the great art galleries the father always preceded him and selected the pictures representing the higher types of art and took care that the son did not see those of inferior grade. The father was holding the son's mental conceptions to higher ideals in art. The result was that Ruskin became the master mind of his time in his chosen field.

The International Live Stock Exposition affords the same high ideals in agriculture. Its value from year to year, to this, the greatest creative industry known to man, cannot be measured or fully estimated. Its lessons become more potent, more practical and more imperative with each succeeding year. O. Unties, Dean Agriculture, Iowa State College.

**ECZEMA ONLY SKIN DEEP.**  
Proven by Records Now On Display at Only's Drug Store.

The old theory that skin disease was caused by bad blood or a diseased internal system has been proven a false one. It is now well known among up-to-date skin specialists that skin disease is caused by a germ in the skin and that this germ must be killed by local treatment.

T. M. Portell,  
State Fire Marshal.

**DIRE DISTRESS.**  
It is Near At Hand to Hundreds of Grand Rapids Readers.

Don't neglect an aching back. Backache is the kidneys' cry for help.

Neck-lift hurting to their aid means that urinary troubles follow quickly.

Dire distress, diabetes, Bright's disease.

Mrs. A. Shuler, living at 721 1st St. N., Grand Rapids, Wis., says: "My husband suffered severely from a lame back and sharp shooting pains across his loins. At times he was so lame that it was hard for him to bend over. His kidneys were out of order and the secretions contained a sediment, were highly colored; he used plasters and liniments but received no relief. At last Dean's Kidney Pills were brought to his attention, and he received a box at a drug store. They eradicated the complaint, his kidneys are now regular and normal and the sharp pains across his loins vanished. He says that he has not had an attack or pain since he used Dean's Kidney Pills."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Dean's—and take no other.

**VANDRIESEN.**

School began here Monday, Miss Severson teaching in Dist. No. 4 and Miss Louis in Dist. No. 5.

Jim Widrick and family moved to Wild Rose Thursday. May prosperity attend them in their new home, is the wish of many friends here.

H. Slack drove to Grand Rapids Tuesday and staved over night with William Warren.

One of George King's young colts has been very sick but is better at this writing.

Ladies Aid met with Mrs. Ross Wednesday last and Nov. 20, will meet with Mrs. Elroy Oaup.

Mrs. W. H. Weldon visited relatives at Plainfield recently.

Mrs. Anna of Wild Rose was seen on our streets this week.

Mrs. Hiram Slack visited at Stevens Point several days last week.

Dick Shidell is busy helping Mr. Paulson on the N. C. I. Farm.

Mr. Norton and Miss Enders have not yet returned from their trip. They are expected today.

Robert Rathmell and Frank Jacobs were fishing at Sam Worth's last week. Caught two fish in two days.

Ed Blood drove to your city Thursday.

Rev. and Mrs. Davidson drove to Plainfield Saturday and spent several days, the guests of the former's brother, William.

Israel Jero drove to Plainfield last week Wednesday.

Trials Cataract treatments are being mailed out free on request by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. These tests are proving to the people—without a physician's cost—the great value of this scientific prescription known to drugists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Cataract Remedy. Sold by Wood Co. Drug Co.

**Lectures on Tuberculosis.**

A series of lectures on the prevention and cure of tuberculosis has been arranged by the extension department of the University of Wisconsin which is being shown in various districts of the state. The lectures are given by Dr. M. P. Savoie, the new head of the department of bacteriology at the university laboratories, and in connection with Madison physicians has treated several serious cases.

Trials Cataract treatments are being mailed out free on request by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. These tests are proving to the people—without a physician's cost—the great value of this scientific prescription known to drugists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Cataract Remedy. Sold by Wood Co. Drug Co.

**Lectures on Tubercolosis.**

A series of lectures on the prevention and cure of tuberculosis has been arranged by the extension department of the University of Wisconsin which is being shown in various districts of the state. The lectures are given by Dr. M. P. Savoie, the new head of the department of bacteriology at the university laboratories, and in connection with Madison physicians has treated several serious cases.

Trials Cataract treatments are being mailed out free on request by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. These tests are proving to the people—without a physician's cost—the great value of this scientific prescription known to drugists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Cataract Remedy. Sold by Wood Co. Drug Co.

**Lectures on Tubercolosis.**

A series of lectures on the prevention and cure of tuberculosis has been arranged by the extension department of the University of Wisconsin which is being shown in various districts of the state. The lectures are given by Dr. M. P. Savoie, the new head of the department of bacteriology at the university laboratories, and in connection with Madison physicians has treated several serious cases.

Trials Cataract treatments are being mailed out free on request by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. These tests are proving to the people—without a physician's cost—the great value of this scientific prescription known to drugists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Cataract Remedy. Sold by Wood Co. Drug Co.

**Lectures on Tubercolosis.**

A series of lectures on the prevention and cure of tuberculosis has been arranged by the extension department of the University of Wisconsin which is being shown in various districts of the state. The lectures are given by Dr. M. P. Savoie, the new head of the department of bacteriology at the university laboratories, and in connection with Madison physicians has treated several serious cases.

Trials Cataract treatments are being mailed out free on request by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. These tests are proving to the people—without a physician's cost—the great value of this scientific prescription known to drugists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Cataract Remedy. Sold by Wood Co. Drug Co.

**Lectures on Tubercolosis.**

A series of lectures on the prevention and cure of tuberculosis has been arranged by the extension department of the University of Wisconsin which is being shown in various districts of the state. The lectures are given by Dr. M. P. Savoie, the new head of the department of bacteriology at the university laboratories, and in connection with Madison physicians has treated several serious cases.

Trials Cataract treatments are being mailed out free on request by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. These tests are proving to the people—without a physician's cost—the great value of this scientific prescription known to drugists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Cataract Remedy. Sold by Wood Co. Drug Co.

**Lectures on Tubercolosis.**

A series of lectures on the prevention and cure of tuberculosis has been arranged by the extension department of the University of Wisconsin which is being shown in various districts of the state. The lectures are given by Dr. M. P. Savoie, the new head of the department of bacteriology at the university laboratories, and in connection with Madison physicians has treated several serious cases.

Trials Cataract treatments are being mailed out free on request by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. These tests are proving to the people—without a physician's cost—the great value of this scientific prescription known to drugists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Cataract Remedy. Sold by Wood Co. Drug Co.

**Lectures on Tubercolosis.**

A series of lectures on the prevention and cure of tuberculosis has been arranged by the extension department of the University of Wisconsin which is being shown in various districts of the state. The lectures are given by Dr. M. P. Savoie, the new head of the department of bacteriology at the university laboratories, and in connection with Madison physicians has treated several serious cases.

Trials Cataract treatments are being mailed out free on request by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. These tests are proving to the people—without a physician's cost—the great value of this scientific prescription known to drugists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Cataract Remedy. Sold by Wood Co. Drug Co.

**Lectures on Tubercolosis.**

A series of lectures on the prevention and cure of tuberculosis has been arranged by the extension department of the University of Wisconsin which is being shown in various districts of the state. The lectures are given by Dr. M. P. Savoie, the new head of the department of bacteriology at the university laboratories, and in connection with Madison physicians has treated several serious cases.

Trials Cataract treatments are being mailed out free on request by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. These tests are proving to the people—without a physician's cost—the great value of this scientific prescription known to drugists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Cataract Remedy. Sold by Wood Co. Drug Co.

**Lectures on Tubercolosis.**

A series of lectures on the prevention and cure of tuberculosis has been arranged by the extension department of the University of Wisconsin which is being shown in various districts of the state. The lectures are given by Dr. M. P. Savoie, the new head of the department of bacteriology at the university laboratories, and in connection with Madison physicians has treated several serious cases.

Trials Cataract treatments are being mailed out free on request by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. These tests are proving to the people—without a physician's cost—the great value of this scientific prescription known to drugists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Cataract Remedy. Sold by Wood Co. Drug Co.

**Lectures on Tubercolosis.**

A series of lectures on the prevention and cure of tuberculosis has been arranged by the extension department of the University of Wisconsin which is being shown in various districts of the state. The lectures are given by Dr. M. P. Savoie, the new head of the department of bacteriology at the university laboratories, and in connection with Madison

—Ask every one and lose no chance of winning the show.

Miss Linda Drueger spent Sunday with friends in Marshfield.

The Christian Workers will meet next week with Mrs. Kornow.

Mr. and Mrs. D. McVicar of Vesper were in the city on Monday.

Mrs. A. L. Chambers of Rodolph was in the city shopping on Saturday.

Mr. J. S. Thompson returned on Saturday from a weeks visit in Chicago.

Mrs. I. Baruch returned on Monday from a visit with relatives at Waunakee.

James McLaughlin of Babcock was in the city on Tuesday visiting with friends.

—The ladies of the Christian church will hold a Christmas Bazaar, Dec. 17.

Michael Nash of Port Edwards was a pleasant caller at the Tribune office on Monday.

Attorney John A. Gaynor was in Oshkosh several days last week on business.

Don't forget to ask for the show clock it's worth \$3.00 in shoes at Schumacher's.

Mr. and Mrs. Vino Wales are visiting their son, A. R. Wales, at Wausau this week.

Manager Hamilton announces a masked skat at the opera house next Saturday evening.

Engines Pat Lyons, of the Wisconsin Central, spent Sunday in the city.

Patrick Flanagan, one of the old residents of Vesper, was in the city Monday on business.

Mrs. Walter Penney of Scandinavian is a guest at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Kate Townsend.

Mrs. Henry Voyer returned on Tuesday from a short visit with relatives in Junction City.

Andrew Blaile transacted business in Culver, and Winona, Minn., several days last week.

Mrs. G. W. Moud, T. J. Wood and G. F. Steele of Port Edwards spent Sunday in Wausau.

A. H. Deatin of Neocah visited his friends and relatives in this city for a few days this week.

H. S. Yonker was called to Waterloo on Friday having received word that his father was very sick.

Fred Faust had the misfortune to lose a finger on his left hand by a corn sheller at Kullner one day last week.

Mrs. Herman O. Schmidt left on Tuesday for Delavan, where Mr. Schmidt will take charge of a creamery.

G. J. Fay, agent at the Wisconsin Central depot, is enjoying a visit from his brother, George Fay, of Duluth.

Goo N. Wood returned on Thursday from his deer hunt up the Blue. George says that all he got was good and tired.

Mrs. Nels Laramo departed on Thursday for Brandon for a weeks visit with her daughter, Mrs. A. J. Anderson.

Mrs. M. Vaughn, who has been at Rockford, Ill., for some time past, returned to this city on Saturday to make her home.

The rural carriers making their headquarters here are now fitted out in gray uniforms and present a very neat appearance.

Sheriff Julius Welch returned on Monday from a deer hunt in the northern part of the state, bringing with him two fine deer.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Quasigrock are rejoicing over the arrival of a girl baby at their home, which event occurred on Thursday, Nov. 14.

Mrs. Tim Riley and daughter returned from Madison, where they have been visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Matt A. Boorman and family.

All station agents of the Wisconsin Central Ry. were called to Chicago on Sunday, Agent Fay going Saturday night by way of Marshfield.

—The free Dorothy Dodd Show can be had only by addressing the one having it, in these words, "Have you the Dorothy Dodd check?"

Charles E. Briere returned on Saturday from the northern part of the state where he had been hunting. He reports having killed one deer but it was absent.

Mrs. Joseph Lamadoline, who has been ill for some time, was taken to Port Edwards on Saturday where she will spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Frank Noel.

The youngsters have been favored with skating on the small ponds about the city during the past week, the weather having been cold enough to make a good coating of ice.

S. H. Worzalla, one of the publishers of the Rotak at Stevens Point, was in the city on Monday on business. While here he paid the Tribune office a pleasant call.

Edgar T. Wheelock, secretary of the Wisconsin Immigration and Development Association, was in the city on Thursday and Friday of last week residing in the organization's Wood County Association.

L. M. Nash and his bunch of hunters returned from the north on Monday having secured their full quota of deer. W. J. Conway and Gary Mason remained there a few days and will probably be down later in the week.

The attention of the members of the Federation is called to a change in the program for the Dec. 6th meeting. The afternoon program will be held in the Methodist church and the reception in the evening at the home of Mrs. Chas. Kellogg.

Henry Schuman, who is employed in the Green Bay & Western stops at Green Bay, spent a few days in the city the past week visiting his relatives. He came here with the intention of putting in a few days with some companions hunting deer.

Frank Boles of Nekoosa was a pleasant caller at the Tribune office on Tuesday. Frank had just returned from the north where he had been hunting deer with his relatives. They secured twenty-six deer and one wolf during the time they were north and report a very pleasant outing.

Several deer have been shipped into town during the past few days, indicating that our local hunters have not been idle. Reports from the northern part of the state are to the effect that there has been enough snow for tracking ever since the season opened.

A fire occurred on one of the marshes north of the city on Sunday which communicated to a small bridge on the Wisconsin Central track. The smoke attracted the attention of Louis Scheck, who with a companion, went to the place and extinguished the flames.

Mrs. L. E. Phillo entertained about twenty lady friends at a social in honor of her sister, Mrs. Harmon on Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Babcock having secured the highest number of points, was presented the first favor, while Mrs. W. H. Cochran was presented with the consolation prize. Luncheon was served about six at the card tables.

The office of the Wisconsin Telephone company was on Thursday moved into the rooms of the Wood County Telephone Co., the change being made without interrupting the service. The company has put in a new switchboard and has also done some work on their lines in this vicinity with the view to making the service as good as possible.

The weather in this section has been exceptionally fine during November. There has been very little rainfall; in fact it has been so dry that farmers and others have been bothered with wells going dry and in some sections farmers have had some trouble in getting their fall plowing done. While the nights have been cold and sunny, the days have been generally been good, and the roads have been exceptionally smooth and hard.

E. M. Hayes, Bat O'Day and Charles Daly made a trip to Grandfather Falls last week to inspect the work that has been done there and incidentally knock over a deer. They got to the falls all right, but the deer, not being confined to one spot like the river, they were unable to secure. Ed says he shot one but neglected to mark it down, so did not find it.

A. N. Palmer has sold his interest in the livery barn to his partner, Jos. Weir, who will hereafter conduct the place. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer expect to leave about the first of December for Kansas City, Mo., where they will visit with Mrs. Palmer's relatives for a short time, after which they will go further west to look over the country with a view to locating where they find anything that suits them.

On and after Dec. 10 the Wisconsin Central railway will place on sale at its principal stations a 1000 mile bear ticket at \$20.00 rate good only on its own line, and will also have on sale a 2000 mile bear interchangeable ticket at \$40.00 and good on all lines in the Western Passenger Association. Limit on these tickets one year from date of sale. The 1000 mile ticket will be honored for one or more persons on same train, but the 2000 mile ticket will be honored for only one person.

Mrs. Lawrence E. Nash entertained about fifty of her lady friends last Thursday at her home on Oak street. The house was very prettily decorated with ferns, auricula, carnations and chrysanthemums. The shades were drawn and lights turned on. The afternoon was passed in playing whist and Mrs. Jasperson received the first favor.

Decesed was born in Germany in 1849, but came to this country with his parents in 1874 and has since made his home in the town of Grand Rapids.

He is survived by his wife and five children, the latter being Reinhold Timm, Mrs. Wm. Gottschaf, Mrs. Ernest Miller and Misses Sophia and Stella Timm.

During the time Mr. Timm has resided in the town of Grand Rapids he has enjoyed the confidence of his neighbors and held the position of treasurer for a number of years.

He was appointed rural carrier in 1901, which position he held at the time of his death.

The funeral services were held at the home on Sunday afternoon and later at the German Lutheran church on the east side.

Catholic Ladies will Give Dutch Supper.

The ladies of the Catholic church of Nekoosa will give a Dutch Supper and bazaar at Brooks' hall on Thursday evening, Nov. 21, the supper to be followed by a grand ball.

This will be one of the biggest events of the season and all should attend. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the parochial school which is intended to build here next year.

Supper will be served at the popular prices—25 and 15 cents. Don't miss it. Music will be furnished by Bill's orchestra.

Death of Mrs. Martin Jackson.

Mrs. Martin Jackson died at her home in the town of Seneca on Thursday, November 15th, after a lengthy illness from cancer.

Decesed was born in Germany and was twenty-nine years of age, being the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hill of the town of Seneca.

She is survived by her husband and four children, three boys and a girl, who range in age from eight to five years.

The funeral occurred on Monday from the family home in Seneca and later services were held in the German Lutheran church in the town of Sigel, Rev. Glessmann officiating.

The death of Mrs. Jackson was an especially sad case and the family have the sincere sympathy of their many friends in this community.

Death of Mrs. Honier.

Mrs. Joseph Honier died at her home in Mosinee on Wednesday at the age of 80 years. She was one of the old residents of that section and is survived by her husband. She

was a sister to Mrs. F. P. Pomaiville of this city and she, in company with her son Ed, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pomaiville, attended the funeral which occurred on Saturday.

ADVERTISED LETTERS

Ladies, Andrew, Mrs. Joe, Nansen, Miss Edna, Phillips, Miss Bell, Gentleman, Akey, Lee, Benson, N. L. Bassett, John; Faulkner, R. E.; McLain, Mr. Lewis (4); Otto, Norman; Wickert, Wm.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to express our most heartfelt thanks to the many kind friends and neighbors, who so kindly assisted during the illness and after the death of my wife.

Dave Woodruff and relatives.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to sincerely thank the G. A. R. the W. R. C. and the friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted us during the sickness and after the death of husband and father.

Mrs. Augusta Hildeman and children.

Knew Him at Once.

There are other sure ways of bringing a man to mind besides mentioning his name. Among the candidates who were sent from Princeton to Philadelphia church was one young man whose language was of the sort which dazzles and delights the younger members of a congregation and sometimes pleases the elders as well. In this case the committee were besieged to ask for the young man again, and they consented, but unfortunately the man to whose lot it fell to write the letter had forgotten the candidate's name. Nothing daunted, he wrote to one of the seminary professors:

"Please send us that flower-strewn, rivulet, cloudlet, straight and meadowlark young man again. We've forgotten his name, but we've no doubt you'll recognize him."

"We do," wrote the professor. And the desired candidate was sent and subsequently was called to the parish.

To Extract Essence From Flowers.

"Procure a quantity of the petals of any flowers that smell sweet and fragrant. Take thin pieces of muslin or fine linen and after having dipped them in good Luca oil or Florence oil place them as layers between the petals. Sprinkle a small quantity of fine salt on the flowers and put a layer of linen and a layer of flowers alternately until an earthen vessel is full. Tie the top over with oil silk or parchment, then lay the vessel in a south aspect in the heat of the sun, and in fifteen days, when uncovered, a fragrant oil may be squeezed away from the whole mass.

Stage Dressmaking.

Our plays are for the most part dressed with extravagance, vulgarity and inappropriateness obtaining in place of artistic fitness. The new costumes have to some extent frequently undone the results of undress rehearsals, the actresses no longer representing the drama as they did before the dressmaker sent home their gowns, while the variety of their impersonations is swamped by the uniformity of their fashions.—A. W. Piner in Costume.

Inconsistency.

"What is inconsistency?" asked the curious one.

"Well," responded the wise one, "it is that spirit which moves a woman whose sleeves stop at the elbow to cold her husband because he hasn't any cuffs on."—Chicago News.

Fortune gives many too much, but no one enough.—Liberius.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

When a child who is in the middle of a severe attack of croup as frequently happens, a nose should be exposed to the air for over one-third of a century. There is none better. It can be applied upon the nostrils, but not on the mouth. It is a non-harmful drug. Price 10 cents; in a size, 50 cents.

Croup.

When a child who is in the middle of a severe attack of croup as frequently happens, a nose should be exposed to the air for over one-third of a century. There is none better. It can be applied upon the nostrils, but not on the mouth. It is a non-harmful drug. Price 10 cents; in a size, 50 cents.

KELLOGG BROS. LUMBER CO.

Death of C. T. Timm.

Christian T. Timm, one of the old residents of the town of Grand Rapids, died on Thursday noon at Oak street. The house was very prettily decorated with ferns, auricula, carnations and chrysanthemums. The shades were drawn and lights turned on. The afternoon was passed in playing whist and Mrs. Jasperson received the first favor.

Decesed was born in Germany in 1849, but came to this country with his parents in 1874 and has since made his home in the town of Grand Rapids.

He is survived by his wife and five children, the latter being Reinhold Timm, Mrs. Wm. Gottschaf, Mrs. Ernest Miller and Misses Sophia and Stella Timm.

During the time Mr. Timm has resided in the town of Grand Rapids he has enjoyed the confidence of his neighbors and held the position of treasurer for a number of years.

He was appointed rural carrier in 1901, which position he held at the time of his death.

The funeral services were held at the home on Sunday afternoon and later at the German Lutheran church on the east side.

Catholic Ladies will Give Dutch Supper.

The ladies of the Catholic church of Nekoosa will give a Dutch Supper and bazaar at Brooks' hall on Thursday evening, Nov. 21, the supper to be followed by a grand ball.

Its title states that it is, "an ordinance prohibiting loitering or loafing on the SIDEWALK in said city," yet section 1 says nothing about LOAFING. This section declares it "to be unlawful for any person or persons to loiter or congregate upon the sidewalks, street corners, steps and doorways in said city;" That surely covers much, especially as to steps and doorways, but fails to hit the loafing nuisance.

Webster defines loitering as being, "slow in moving," and congregate, "to come together, to assemble." Hence if the ordinance word in force a person might be guilty in the eye of a rapid moving policeman (?) and under section 2 subject to instructions to "move on" perhaps to the police court and county jail. Two or more coming together and stepping to talk on streets in the suburbs, where the grass is ever green for want of travel, would be guilty of an unlawful act.

If your wife's collar in departing loiter in the doorway or on the steps of your castle to say a few lines over "Do come and see me," she becomes liable to the punishment in such case made and provided. Under this "Good Law" you must get and keep the Chicago habit of GOING and not loiter even in your own doorway, or on your own steps, nor congregate there with wife and children. You must not tarry on the steps with your best girl, when you see her bound to say a very few important things. You must regulate your worry and hurry.

But enough said. The evil of allowing boys to gather in large numbers, at times blocking the passage of persons, as may be seen most any day near the Daly drug store should be corrected. Let the ordinance be redrawn to cover what is really intended and no more.

To check a cold quickly, get from your druggist some little Candy Cola Tablets called Preventives. Druggists everywhere are now dispensing preventives, for they are not only safe, but decidedly certain and prompt. Preventives contain no quinine, no taxative, nor any harsh nor sickening taste at the "sneeze stage." Preventives will prevent Pneumonia, Bronchitis, La Grippe, etc. Hence the name, Preventives. Good for feverish children. 48 Preventives 25 cents. Trial Boxes 5 cts. Sold by Wood Co. Drug Co.

Death of Mrs. Martin Jackson.

Mrs. Martin Jackson died at her home in the town of Seneca on Thursday, November 15th, after a lengthy illness from cancer.

Decesed was born in Germany and was twenty-nine years of age, being the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hill of the town of Seneca.

She is survived by her husband and four children, three boys and a girl, who range in age from eight to five years.

The funeral occurred on Monday from the family home in Seneca and later services were held in the German Lutheran church in the town of Sigel, Rev. Glessmann officiating.

# GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

BY DRUM & SUTOR.

GRAND RAPIDS, - WISCONSIN.

Present happiness is far better than posthumous fame.

Suspicion and opposite interest will break any kind of friendship.

The bulk of human kindness continues to be circulated at the good old rate.

Great excellence is envied in life, but honored and monumented in death.

Regrets and remorse in old age are the wicked children of youthful indiscretion.

Connecticut comes along with a story of a hen with a wooden leg. Another nature faker.

One of the popular pastimes this fall will be guessing how much the price of meat will advance from hour to hour.

An international yacht race with heats instead of with heats would be approved by Americans as well as Britons.

Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany is taking a course intended to prepare him for the throne. That must be a fine trade to learn.

The Rev. Mr. McPherson's observation that "sin is more virtue in the wrong place" is suggestive of the absent truth that "duty is nothing but the rule of the jungle squeezed out."

Lather Burbank has now succeeded in producing a tree that bears seventy-three different kinds of apples. Since the days of Adam, says the half-mad American, the apple tree seems to have a fascination for men in the experimental frame of mind.

A West Virginia man had his hopes of happiness blasted by the ghost of the former husband of the lady he was to marry appearing to her and warning her against another matrimonial venture just before the knot was tied. This was, indeed, a mean-spirited It-performance.

A statue of Zola is to be erected in Paris directly opposite the Palace of Justice. And thus is appropriate honor done to the memory of the man who made the greatest fight for justice of modern times, and won the battle almost single-handed in face of the most tremendous odds.

The American manager of an English railroad is trying to break his conductors or guards of the habit of dropping their "U's" and to say "Hampton" and "Ighate," instead of "Ampstead" and "Ighate." The first thing he knows that manager will find himself in the clutches of the humane society at the instigation of his outraged subordinates.

J. Pierpont Morgan is to pay \$5,000 a month rent for a house in Europe, and Henry Allen tells him that he is getting cheated, because he can rent one of the most desirable homes in Wichita, equipped for natural gas, for \$100 a month. But, observes the Topeka Journal, just as like as not, Porth will insist on going ahead and being cheated just the same. Some people are extremely bull headed.

A Kansas man is convinced that advertising pays. Recently he lost a \$5 bill and advertised in one of his town papers. Within three hours thereafter he had the bill returned to him by a strange, who had found it. The next day, says the Ohio Sun, he found the missing bill in his vest pocket, and now declares that advertising pays just exactly 100 per cent.

The 1,002 girls who arrived on an immigrant ship the other day in search of American husbands are described as "fascinating." But if they were not fascinating enough to attract would-be husbands in their own country, how do they expect men in the United States, with the high standard set by the American girl to judge by, to be captivated by them?

A peculiar run of Indian names is given by the Indian School Journal. In the case of a woman whose name was Molle Panther, she first married Mr. Coon, and next a gentleman named Fox, and after his death wedded Mr. Mule. When Mule died she became Mrs. Wolf, then Mrs. Tiger, and wound up the list by marrying Mr. Hogs. Some enterprising man ought to get hold of her and start a menagerie.

The Chinese system of inviting the moon to partake of "the moon day feast," seems to fill all the requirements of sentiment without danger of acceptance. The moon does not even send regrets. It serves all the purposes of leaving calling cards or sending announcement cards as practiced by our own social circles, and also adds a pleasing variety to the feast, at least equal to pink shades for the candles.

The proposition to remove the restored warship Constitution from Boston to Annapolis, for use as the flagship of the commander-in-chief naval academy, has been warmly opposed in Boston, where the ship was built and where it has been anchored for many years. Much can be said in favor of keeping the historic vessel at one station. They are remarks the Youth's Companion, object lessons in patriotism which citizens in all sections should have an opportunity to study.

Wherever the tramp of British cavalry is heard there will be found the imprint of American horseshoes. This is because an American manufacturer has lately secured a contract to supply 100,000 sets for use in the British army. The secretary for war has explained that he made the agreement with an American because he could get better shoes at a lower price than the English manufacturers were willing to supply when bids, or, as the English say, tenders, were solicited. Here is one Englishman at least who is free from prejudice.

A man in Wisconsin was shot in mistake by a neighbor who took him for rabbit. Evidently, nature study is too much neglected in the schools of that state.

As things look now, observes the Philadelphia Inquirer, a few years more will find us reeking the transatlantic voyage in hours instead of days.

That equestrian test of the army officers in Washington seems to be what the irreverent term "a horse" on the desk and revolving-chair warriors

## BARNEY IS A SUICIDE

ENGLISH COOL TO KAISER  
NO RIOTING BUT LITTLE ENTHUSIASM SHOWN IN LONDON.

"German Invasion" Hobby Causes People to Suspect Protestations of Desire for Peace.

London.—Emperor William of Germany, the guest of King Edward, made a speech Wednesday at the Guild hall, where he was entertained by the city of London. He urged the strengthening of the Anglo-German relations and emphasized his unalterable desire to foster the peace of the world.

The day passed off without the expected Socialist demonstration, much less any disorder or rioting.

The reception accorded Emperor William by the people of London has been respectful, but compared to that given some other royal visitors of recent years, it was no sense enthusiastic.

The atmosphere which has prevailed during his appearance in public has been tinged with decided coolness, and there is no doubt that the English officials are relieved that the passage of the German emperor through the streets of this city was attended by no disagreeable incidents.

The atmosphere which has prevailed during his appearance in public has been tinged with decided coolness, and there is no doubt that the passage of the German emperor through the streets of this city was attended by no disagreeable incidents.

A large section, if not a majority of English people, persists in believing Germany to be Great Britain's one enemy among the nations and this enmity has been fanned recently by continuous warnings from some of the leading newspapers and review, as well as from military experts, that Germany's chief naval and military activity is directed toward schemes for the invasion of England—that Germany plans to surprise England some day when she is fully prepared to strike suddenly, just as Japan surprised Russia.

"The German Invasion" is becoming a hobby of the anti-Germans and a subject of ridicule for pro-Germans; the idea has, however, unquestionably affected the mind of the public and it is tending to surround with suspicion Emperor William's professions of his desire for peace.

Mr. Barney was shot in the head, a bullet entered the body below the heart, a handful of friends at a downtown office were concluding an arrangement by which the loose ends of the banker's many enterprises were to be gathered up and finessed by a stock company which, if not wholly successful, would at least rescue from the wreckage sufficient to insure the promoter's future financial success.

The conference broke up at the announcement that Mr. Barney was dead.

Mr. Barney, who was in his fifty-seventh year, shot himself in the day, while alone in his chamber at the door of the second floor of his home. The bullet entered below the heart and lodged under the left shoulder blade. He died about 2:30 o'clock after suffering intensely.

LIVED AS MAN SIXTY YEARS.

Gatherine Vosbaugh Dies After Long Masquerade.

Trinidad, Col.—Catherine Vosbaugh, who for nearly 60 years passed as a man, died at a hospital in this city.

Miss Vosbaugh was born in France 83 years ago. When a young woman she found it difficult to make her way on account of her sex, and, adopting men's clothes, she obtained employment as a housekeeper in Jenkin, Mo.

Dr. George A. Dixon was summoned and he called two other physicians.

Mr. Dixon was certified and to Dr. Dixon, for 20 years his family physician, said:

"Doctor, this is an accident."

In reporting this to the coroner Dr. Dixon added: "With this I coincide."

Mr. Barney was born in Cleveland, O., in 1851. He was the son of A. J. Barney, president of the United States Express company. After graduating from Williams college in 1870 he married Miss Lillian Whitney, sister of William C. Whitney, and settled down to an active career in the banking business of New York city.

As his success in banking became pronounced he determined to increase the scope of his interests and became connected with the stock exchange of Rogers & Gould as a special partner.

At the same time he began to make personal investments in New York city property, and his keen insight, coupled with a general upward trend of the market, made him very successful for many years. As an officer or director he was connected with 34 concerns, largely financial institutions. From some of these he was forced to retire when it appeared that some of his business ventures were going against him.

SHIPYARDS TO BE CLOSED.

American Shipbuilding Company Begins Laying Off Its Men.

Cleveland, O.—At a meeting of the directors of the American Shipbuilding company here Thursday it was decided to retrench, in view of the uncertainty of the general financial condition, by shutting down practically all of its plants along the great lakes at once and deferring the usual division upon the common stock of the company.

At Lorain, where 1,800 men are employed, 1,000 were discharged, and Friday night most of the remaining 800 will be let go. At Bay City, Mich., 400 men were let out. The Detroit and Wyandotte yards will not be closed for the present. At South Chicago and at Superior, Wis., hundreds of men will be taken from the payroll.

Sabbath Breakers Indicted.

Kansas City, Mo.—The grand jury Tuesday night returned 149 additional indictments against persons charged with violating the state law which forbids labor on Sunday. The indictments are against 88 persons, 14 of whom are charged with selling intoxicants on Sunday. All the indicted persons will be arrested and compelled to give bond within 48 hours.

Schooner Is Burned.

Gaviota, Cal.—The steamer schooner Berkeley, in ballast, from San Pedro or San Francisco, was destroyed by fire Thursday morning about 15 miles off this port. "But no women need remain alarmed in Paradise. There are scores of lonely bachelors still longing for the comforts of a home, and so the place is a great matrimonial market."

Peace Conference Opens.

Washington.—In the red room of the bureau of American republics the peace conference of the Central American republics convened Thursday. Senator Luis Anderson, of Costa Rica, was chosen as permanent president.

Vote to Keep Exposition Open.

Norfolk, Va.—The directors of the Jamestown exposition Thursday accepted a committee report favorable to keeping the exposition open next year provided \$200,000 can be raised by popular subscription.

D. L. Travers Poisons Himself.

St. Louis.—Lee Travers, who was for a time intimately connected with E. G. Lewis in the latter's real estate enterprises here, was found dead in the library of his home at Kirkwood Wednesday. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from carbolic acid poisoning.

Rear Admiral Walker Retired.

Washington.—Rear Admiral A. S. Walker, of the navy, was retired Wednesday, on account of having reached the statutory age limit.

Snow Falls at Shreveport, La.

Shreveport, La.—Snow flurries occurred here Monday morning, being the earliest on record at the weather bureau. The earliest previous record was November 26, 1878. There has yet been a killing frost here.

Falls Under Train and Is Killed.

Minneapolis, Minn.—A man identified as Jacob Deelman, of Newark, N. J., in attempting to board a train at Wesley Station, fell under the car and was killed. He was en route east from South Dakota.

Atlantic City Man Missing.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Edmund A. Morrow, aged 45 years, a retired shoe merchant of Philadelphia and lately a cottager in this city, has disappeared and his wife fears that he has not with foul play.

## A FINANCIAL BARNYARD ECHO.



## CASHIER IS A SUICIDE

J. B. THOMAS, OF ALBANY, MO., PUTS BULLET IN HIS BRAIN.

### HIS MOTIVE IS UNKNOWN

Affairs of Financial Institution Not Involved—Deceased Was Prominent in Political and Masonic Circles.

Kansas City, Mo.—J. B. Thomas, cashier of the Bank of Albany, Mo., a prominent Democratic politician and former grand master of the Masonic Order of Missouri, committed suicide at the Midland hotel in this city Friday, leaving no message to explain his action.

There is no evidence that the affairs of the bank of Albany are involved in the tragedy, the surviving officers having asserted emphatically that they knew of no reason for the suicide of Cashier Thomas.

Thomas registered at the hotel at 8:30 o'clock Thursday night and went directly to his room, and was not seen alive again by the employees of the hotel. When no response was given to repeated knockings on the door, a carpenter forced an entrance. Thomas was found dead in the bathroom, fully dressed, with a bullet hole in his right temple and clutching a pistol in his hand. The coroner decided that he had been dead several hours.

Thomas was 60 years old and had been cashier of the Bank of Albany since 1880. Before that time he had held several important political offices and he had continued to take an active part in politics. His son, Claude Thomas, is cashier of a bank at Grayson, Ark., and a daughter, Mrs. Dr. Stappleton, lives at La Harpe, Kan. His widow is living.

The other officers of the Bank of Albany are C. H. Kent, president; J. L. McCullough, vice-president, and M. O. Moseley, assistant cashier. The bank has a capital stock of \$40,000, and a surplus and undivided profits amounting to \$20,000, according to its last statement.

Friends of the dead banker at Albany stated that he had suffered much mental anguish of late because of unfortunate personal business ventures.

FRANTZ SULKS IN HIS TENT.

Oklahoma Governor Refuses to Help Install His Successor.

Guthrie, Okla.—Frank Frantz, governor of Oklahoma territory, would not participate in the ceremonies Saturday incident to the inauguration of Gov.-elect Charles N. Haskell and the Democratic state ticket.

His attitude became known when the executive committee in charge of the affair invited him to appear in the first carriage in the parade at the side of his successor. He refused emphatically. Urged to take some part in a feature of the inauguration, he insisted that he did not wish to be connected in any manner with the ceremonies.

The governor's attitude was the result of charges made during the recent campaign for state officers by Haskell. The territorial executive took particular exception to a speech delivered at Shawnee, in which the Democratic gubernatorial candidate made a personal attack on his rival.

SETS ASIDE MURDER VERDICT.

Judge Scores Jury in the William Shimmon Case.

Grand Haven, Mich.—A jury Friday found William Shimmon guilty of the murder 18 months ago, of Martin Golden, a storekeeper at Dennison, but Circuit Judge Padgham immediately set aside the verdict and severely scored the jury, declaring the evidence which was entirely circumstantial, did not in any way warrant the verdict. The judge released the Shimmons on \$600 bond.

OUTBURST ON SUN'S SURFACE.

Immense Flame Shoots Up and Breaks Into Fragments.

To Iron Shire with Collar Attached.

To iron a shirt front with a collar attached, when dry, it is placed upright on the table and slightly curved to enable the front to lie flat on the table.

The front is rubbed with a damp rag, the stitching stretched and the fullness regulated. It is then ironed like an ordinary shirt front, only being detached, it may be ironed on the wrong and right side alternately until it is dry. It is then taken and bent over every five minutes and reduced the heat at the end of five minutes. The shirts should be very crisp and dry.

Golden Buck.

Melt a tablespoonful of butter in a frying pan, and stir into it three cups of grated or shaved cheese. As soon as it begins to become through melted, put in hot water. Stir until the mixture is thick and smooth, add a saltspoonful each of salt and dry mustard, and serve on rounds of hot buttered toast. At the moment the cheese is done, there should be ready a poached egg for each person who is to partake of the dish and every round of toast with its proportion of the cheese should have one of the eggs served upon it. This dish will be enjoyed by standing over a few moments.

PARKER'S HARVEST.

Creamy, delicious, buttery taste. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Hair to the youthful color. Curly hair. Good for all classes.

Prizes for Inventions.

With a view to encouraging official and workmen on the Imperial German railways, the government has established a fund from which awards are made to men who invent any appliance which may be useful in railway practice. \$3,750 was paid to employees last year from the fund.

The extraordinary popularity of fine white goods this summer makes the choice of Starch a matter of great importance. Distant Starch, being freed from all injurious chemicals, is the only one which is safe to use on fine fabrics. Its great strength as a starching material, the usual quantity of Starch necessary, with the result of perfect finish, equal to that when the goods were new.

Spoon Told.

Mr. Trotter—I spent an entire day with your husband last week. We hadn't met for nearly 20 years, and naturally he had to tell me all he knew.

Mr. Homer—He ought to have told you that much in ten minutes. But had he started in to tell you all he doesn't know it would have taken him the rest of his natural life.

## DOLLY'S "QUEER COWS"

By CATHERINE STONEMAN LONG

(Copyright)

All the members of the Winters family, with one exception, were literate. This exception was Dorothy. Mr. Winters was editor-in-chief of one of large city papers, Clarence, who was reporter for another, sister Lucia was a schoolteacher, and sister Lucy wrote the magazines. As for Mrs. Winters, she was president of the Brownie club, secretary of the Woman's b., and an active member of a variety of other clubs too numerous to mention.

It would seem rather strange that in unity so steeped in the atmosphere books and newspapers there should be one black sheep; although to call only a black sheep were certainly true, for there ever was a white, yet, dearly loved lamb in any flock, could lay claim to that distinction. A term is only used to convey the idea that she was different from the others. While they were all studious, thoughtful and serious in their tastes, she was the gayest, most careless and, all they declared, the most frivolous to body in existence. Everyone pitied Dorothy, that it was impossible to do otherwise.

It never happened that anyone ever stoned the domestic talents and limitations of Dorothy. It had been noted when she was quite a small girl that she had intended her a little housewife. She could make most delicious desserts and the best toothsome confectionery; she had such beautiful taste in arranging a dining-room table and kept the use so fresh and orderly that no one suspected that she abhorred theSpaniard, hated to make beds, or was so faint and sick by the sight of meat when she went to market as to select her father's favorite cuts. She never said anything about it, naturally, no one could be supposed to do otherwise.

Now, it frequently happens that the ears laid out for us by our friends do not always the ones we should select. If left to ourselves, This was the case with Dorothy. Secretly she longed to be literary, like the rest, instead of domestic. She did try to do sometimes, just as the others did, and worked hard over some extremely indifferent little stories which were destined to travel many weary miles between herself and various publishers.

Dorothy knew well enough that her writing was very poor, and soon ceased to hope to distinguish herself in this way. As a matter of fact, she did not like to write at all, and always did so because she hated to be alone in this literary bee-hive. It was simply a bore to her, and she spent much of her time making sketches on the margin of her paper, "Tommy Tradles did in David Copperfield; only instead of drawing sketches, she made curious brownies and grotesque animals that it certainly could have been no sin to worship, or they were like nothing on earth or the waters beneath the earth. The family called them Dorothy's "queer cows."

At last she despaired altogether, and when the rejected manuscripts all come back she tumbled them into a heap into a drawer, which she never opened without a very down-in-the-mouth sort of feeling. It is to be regretted that just the least little bit of a grain of bitterness was in Dorothy's heart when she thought of the position of the household director to which she had been so summarily relegated by her affectionate friends. Still the old longing to do something kept calling away at her, and when she began to beg to be allowed to take drawing lessons at the Art Institute, her mother said:

"Why not let her do it? The dear girl has a good many lonesome hours when we are all away or busy, even if she is so domestic. Looking after the house doesn't take all her time."

"Why, of course," said Mr. Winters, "if there's anything in the world that can do to give Dorothy a pleasure I'm only too glad."

"Oh, certainly," said sister Lucia, "it will give her something to think of, even if she doesn't accomplish much with it."

And so Dorothy was entered in one of the classes of the Art Institute, and then the family, absorbed in its own more important affairs, at once proceeded to forget all about it. Nobody ever thought to inquire about her work except Mr. Winters, to whom it occurred once in awhile in a vague fashion.

"And how are the 'queer cows, daughter?" he would ask, pinching her soft, round cheek.

"Oh, they're just as bad as ever," Dorothy would say with an answering smile. "They pop out on the casts and still life exactly as they did on the manuscript." She was a brave little soul, and if she felt hurt by this indulgent neglect she kept it to herself.

When she had been in the Art Institute for about a year without having ever seemed to accomplish anything, she began to become an artist, and carved out for herself a career which had its beginning in the "queer cows."

A Frustrated Search.

"Mama—What are you taking your doll's bedsheet apart for, pet?"

Little Dot—I's lookin' for bugs—N.Y. Weekly.

Eva Booth's Policeman.

"You are under arrest. You are disturbing the peace," snarled a policeman, breaking off the first public prayer of Eva Booth in the streets of London. She was still in her early teens, a slight slip of a girl with no means of resistance, and the action aroused the sympathies of the rough crowd as a lighted match fires a keg of gunpowder. In an instant the policeman and his prisoner were surrounded, and before the officer could raise his voice he was beaten to the pavement under a shower of fists.

It was the girl prisoner who, forgetting his rough trip and the cell to which he would have dragged her, appealed to the throng in his defense. When the crowd finally retreated, the policeman was groaning with two broken legs and mass of bruises from head to foot.

For weeks the little girl in the big army bonnet paid faithful visits to the helpless man in the hospital and when he was released a warmer friend Eva Booth and her cause could not have found in all England. To this day she receives letters in a rough

sprawling hand, signed simply, "Your policeman." —World Today.

NO WONDER IT DROPPED.

Requisition for Gorski.

Gov. Denison issued a requisition on the governor of Wisconsin for the return to Chicago of Frank Gorski, alias Andres Nehrbeck, who was under arrest at Eagle River, charged with murdering Charles J. Waywood.

School Creamery Indorsed.

Principal James A. Wilson, of Dunn County School of Agriculture, has received a letter from State Superintendent C. P. Cary officially indorsing the creamery recently established in connection with the school.

Jox—Our thermometer dropped 5° this morning.

Joax—Put it on ice?

Joax—No; my wife broke the bulk

## State Capital Notes

Weekly Budget Gathered by Our Special Correspondent at Madison.

Everyone said they were remarkably clever, indeed quite superior to any furnished by the staff artists. The family all enjoyed the pictures greatly, and they were the subject of much favorable comment after every issue of Mr. Winter's paper.

"I believe," he himself said one day, "that this Harry Page Esmond has the making of a great artist in him. Those sketches of his are just bubbling over with fun, and his wit is keen and delicate. I believe his art will find expression in something higher than caricature, too."

"I'll tell you what Dot," continued her father. "I'm going to invite him to dinner some day—I've never met him myself yet—and then you can show him some of those 'queer cows' you used to draw."

The idea of inflicting these crudities upon the artistic vision of this rising man was exasperatingly funny, and the family laughed loud and long, Dorothy most heartily of all.

And so it was agreed that Mr. Henry Page Esmond should be invited the coming week Wednesday for dinner. Mr. Winter wrote him an invitation to meet him at the office on that date, in response to which the young man—everyone seemed to take it for granted that he was young—sent a very polite note of acceptance.

The day's business was over, and Mr. Winters sat in his office awaiting the arrival of the young artist. He was just saying to himself that Mr. Esmond was going to be late when the office boy brought in a card bearing, in the familiar handwriting of that gentleman, his name.

"Show him in at once," said Mr. Winters in his most abrupt and editorial tones.

When he heard footsteps in the outer room he arose to his feet and made haste to arrange his features in their most cordial and engaging expression. The door flew open in a theatrical manner under the hand of the office boy, who announced, in a somewhat miffed tone: "Mr. Esmond," and I lu-walked Dorothy!"

Mr. Winter's countenance was indeed a study to gaze upon. He looked at his daughter with eyes as round

Praises Food Commission's Work.

"The Wisconsin dairy and food commission has an able corps of men and the commission is one of the strongest in the country. Commissioner Emery's staff goes among the makers of the cheese and butter and educates them in a work that is most important. This commission can well be said to be one of the most important departments of the state government."

This is the way B. D. White, a member of the dairy division of the United States department of agriculture, ranked the Wisconsin commission at a banquet of the Wisconsin Milkmen & Dairymen's Protective association. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully builded for years. The banquet was attended by about 60 men from all sections of the state, who are leaders in the dairy industry. He said he was glad to see Wisconsin taking the initiative in a battle against the great cream centralizers, which threatens to tear down the work of the dairy interests of the country, so successfully

## CRANBERRY DEPARTMENT.

Cranberry Trade is Fair. New York, Nov. 15.—Trade in cranberries this week has been a little more brisk than might have been expected from the present strained relations between folks and ready money. It did not come up to the amount of business done before the hurry, but it was encouraging for all that. Cranberries for Thanksgiving use have all been sold, and Christmas orders are the next on the calendar. The market is not over supplied with berries, but there will be enough to go around if all signs do not fail. Receipts are still liberal, though Wisconsin berries, which were half an average crop, are about gone, and the Cape Cod crop is little short. The Jersey crop is about normal, according to latest estimates.

Choice fresh Early Blacks are bringing \$2.50 to \$3 a barrel, a figure a little lower than the price this time a year ago. Late Cape Cod varieties are commanding \$3 to fancy large berries bringing the outside price. Jersey cranberries are coming in slowly and are selling fairly well at \$7 to 7.50 per barrel, or \$2 to 2.50 per crate.

There are not many more berries to come, it reports to be true. One dealer says that the berries not already marketed are much fewer than they were this time last year. The money situation has interfered materially with the demand from western points, but otherwise trade is normally brisk, and as Christmas business comes in prices may respond to the demand, especially if money conditions become more normal.

The Cranberry market needs some good, cold snap weather. There is a slow demand and dealers find it hard work to keep stock moving fast enough to maintain present prices. The receipts are about normal. There is more or less inferior stock, which has a tendency to help keep the price down, but first-class quality is in demand at a good figure. The demand at the present time is mostly for Thanksgiving trade. Dealers do not anticipate any great advance in the holiday approach for the arrival show tendency to become more liberal.

The early fruit has been about all marketed, and while the shipments of the late stock have not been heavy it will probably begin to move toward consuming centers quite freely within a short time. The berries which have shown up on this market are believed to be of better quality than those seen last year. There has not been as much small, inferior, and otherwise poor stock as there was a year ago.—*Produce News*, Nov. 9.

**Cranberry Situation.** A. U. Olney, general manager of the National Fruit Exchange, on Nov. 8 issued the following report on the cranberry situation:

"Owing to the heavy demand and comparatively light supply cranberries have not declined as much as might be expected in sympathy with other conditions. Very little speculation has been indulged in this season, but there has been a good, steady, strong consumer demand from all parts of the country, which has absorbed an unusual amount of berries."

"Supply.—Cape Cod. In spite of the fact that the season opened two weeks later than usual, and that the crop will equal last year's shipments, we now see with anxiety that the supply on Cape Cod in the hands of the growers or shippers is considerably less than last year at this time. Out of a crop of about 200,000 barrels we estimate there is not over 65,000 barrels left on the Cape all told."

"Now Jersey.—Shipments have likewise been unusually heavy, and we estimate that after today there will not be left in New Jersey all told over 35,000 barrels out of a crop of over 110,000 barrels."

"Wisconsin.—Are all sold and shipped with the exception of a few scattering cars of odd lots, not over 1,000 barrels all told in the state not sold and shipped."

"Total.—This makes a total estimate of cranberries in the three states not shipped 71,600 barrels, out of a crop of about 380,000 barrels, or about 18.4 per cent with which to supply the trade from now until spring. No heavy supply has, or likely will be, started at any point. We see no real reason for feeling uneasy and holding off anticipating wants for Thanksgiving and Christmas trade."—Warenham Courier, Nov. 14.

**Experiment Station Notes.** The cranberry crop is now cleared up and but few to ship.

Three below zero on the marshes Tuesday morning.

Some of the growers are starting to put on the winter flood.

Weeding for this season is perhaps at an end now the ground is frozen a couple inches.

Work with raking or pruning can be done very satisfactorily now.

We are afraid a few of our growers will have the hunting fever for the next three weeks.

Now is the time to put protection on your sand pits if you would work to advantage during the winter.

The part of the station reservoir that is being prepared for planting is nearly ready for the sowing this winter.

Water for flooding will not be very plentiful unless we are favored with a heavy snow or a soaking shower.

**Some of the Troubles in Wisconsin Cranberry Growing.**

There are in Wisconsin as in other cranberry districts various troubles in the way of diseases and insects that are a menace to the industry.

We have several fungus diseases that are affecting us, beside the blight or blast and the "false blossom" the cause of which have not been fully determined.

To quote from a letter of Prof. C. L. Shear to Dr. Russell of the Experiment Station at Madison, we get the following summary:

"As a result of our field observations and the information furnished by Mr. Malde, Mr. Hardenborg and

the growers with whom we conversed, we are of the opinion that the purely pathological problems are of less importance than those connected with the cultural conditions and general treatment of the bogs. Most of the marches that we visited were in such an unsanitary condition, owing to the lack chiefly perhaps of the proper control of the water supply, and to the lack of sarding and destruction of weeds growth, and pruning of vines, that we hardly think it would be advisable to try to prevent the fungal diseases which occur, by spraying, until the bogs are placed in a more healthy condition and the vines given a better opportunity to attain a normal state of health and resistance to disease.

Two troubles causing much loss, which seem to be of a pathological nature are the blossom blight or blast and the so-called "false blossom."

The blight or blast of the blossoms is apparently due to several causes, some of which are of a physiological nature and could probably be obviated by improving the condition of the vines. Some blast is also due to fungal parasites and could probably be controlled largely by spraying with Bordeaux mixture.

The percentage of blast, however, which seems to be due to fungal parasites, is much less than that due to other causes.

In the case of the false blossom, this trouble does not seem to be associated with any parasitic organism, but is apparently associated with a very peculiar and unhealthy condition of the marsh."

"The Scherzerin which has been found in several localities does not seem yet to have assumed any serious importance. It is, however, very doubtful that a careful watch of it be kept."

In speaking of remedies for the blight and false blossom, Prof. Shear says further, "Monocro is with this end in view, should we believe, to the lessening and regeneration of the water supply, pruning of the vines and mulching."

When it is known that Prof. Shear has made an exhaustive study of cranberry diseases on the bogs of Cape Cod and New Jersey during the past few years, the summary and conclusions arrived at, since his recent visit to the Wisconsin bogs, together with his recommendations should bear much weight and receive some careful thought from our growers.

The physiological problems that must first be attacked and corrected are problems which the grower himself can foster or correct in the general management of his bog, in the handling of the drainage facilities, weeding, pruning and judicial sarding.

As can be noted all thru the letter and as also appears to one more strongly after having observed the methods and success of the Cape Cod growers, Wisconsin must reform its methods to get rapidly to the front. Better start it on the installment plan.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 6, 1907.

Gentlemen.—Our buyers are across a few growers who needed money badly, and as our style of buying is "Cash" on the Barrel Top," we succeeded in getting a few cars at considerable less than ruling market price. We offer, subject to being assured, in car lots:

3 cars fancy Cape Cod Late Howes at \$7.50  
2 cars fancy Jersey Cranberries at \$7.00  
f. o. b. shipping points. Wires order.

Yours truly,  
Payko Bros. Com. Co.

The above circular was issued to the trade at a time when the cranberry market showed signs of weakness and was evidently sent out for the purpose of precipitating a panic in price, and it undoubtedly had the effect of causing many of the buyers to think that there was going to be a drop in the market, and they were led on this account to stop buying.

It came at a time when the money paid was at its worst, and it would have doubtless succeeded in its purpose if it had not been for the strength and control of the situation exercised by the Sales Companies.

It seems a little strange that cranberry growers who have their own future welfare at stake would support and patronize this class of speculators.

If the market this year had been in the hands and under the control of cranberry speculators as in years gone by, we would have undoubtedly suffered a panic in prices equal to the worst, that the oldest growers can remember.

There are growers outside of the Sales Companies who claim that they derive no advantage from the existence of these companies; and there are others who admit that the Sales Companies have a good influence on the market and who are willing to take advantage of the work done by them, without contributing anything to carry on that work. It is difficult to say which of these two classes is the most entitled to our charity.

J. A. Gaynor.

**RUDOLPH.**

Nic Marcone will give a big Thanksgiving dance in his hall, Nov. 28th. A first class orchestra has been engaged. All are invited.

Ed Branstedt, John Ombalt and Geo. Piltz are home from Glidden, bringing six fine deer with them. W. R. Chambers and wife spent Sunday here.

Nic Marcone was a visitor in Grand Rapids on Tuesday.

**Card of Thanks.**

I take this method of expressing my heartfelt thanks to the kind neighbors and friends who so willingly extended their assistance and sympathy during the illness and after the death of my wife. I wish especially to thank the mail carriers for their kind remembrance during my hour of affliction.

Martin Jackson.

## PORT EDWARDS.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Saeger are happy over the arrival of a nice baby boy at their home Monday.

Mrs. E. Wilhorn was tendered a pleasant surprise on Wednesday by a number of her lady friends, the occasion being the lady's birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Eelk and Mrs. M. Proctor and daughter Millie were Grand Rapids visitors Tuesday.

E. Elchstead and family attended church at the Rapids Sunday.

On Saturday, Mr. and Mrs. Joe LaMadale were moved down here to the home of their daughter, Mrs. F. Noel. Mrs. LaMadale had a very severe stroke of paralysis a few weeks ago and is yet unable to leave her bed. Her daughter, Mrs. Noel will care for her.

Mr. Bourgard, one of the oldest residents of Port Edwards, passed away at the home of his son, Mike, Sunday of Bright's disease. Mr. Bourgard was seventy-seven years of age and leaves a wife and seven children to mourn his death.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi Le Roux were Monday evening visitors in your city.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Aucutt spent last week in Thorpe, Mrs. Aucutt visiting relatives there, while Mr. Aucutt hunted deer north of Thorpe. E. E. Garrison also spent last week up there hunting.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Missell were shoppers in your city Tuesday.

Mrs. Surpren and daughter Debra visited friends in the Rapids Tuesday.

Mrs. A. Palm and Mrs. O. Bogor were shopping in the Rapids Saturday.

Mrs. F. Boles of Nekoosa spent Monday in our village calling on friends.

Mrs. J. E. Aucutt and son Jack spent Tuesday at the Rapids guests of Mrs. Wm. Aucutt.

F. Deyo was a business visitor in the Rapids Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Strausman of Thorpe visited at the Walter Straussman home a few days last week.

**SIGEL.**

Albert Whitrock had the misfortune to cut three toes off his right foot while splitting wood on Saturday.

Mrs. Amelia Ringler had the thumb of her left hand almost cut off on Saturday, while assisting her father in dressing a hog.

A rumor was started in the north end of the country that Will Cole, our efficient game warden, was shot in the woods at Milladore but it was a false report.

**Don't Like The Law.**

It appears that the law providing for the election of supervisors of roads, and the adoption of a general system of road building, is not popular with many county boards of the state, and in some counties the supervisors are looking for some legal hole by which it may be evaded. This probably is so, in part, for the reason that an amendment to the constitution is now pending by which the state may be practically placed in charge of road building. This amendment, as we understand it, is to come before the people next fall and many think it would be better to await the determination in that matter, rather than to elect a supervisor of roads now and adopt a system that may have to be changed in the near future.

In Chippewa county the board will not elect a supervisor at this meeting but will adjourn to March. In the meantime the supervisors say they will study the law and determine what to do.

On the other hand, in Outagamie county, there is talk among some of the business men of bringing mandamus proceedings to compel the board to take action, in the event of its failing to elect a commissioner.

Constipation, indigestion, drive away appetite and make you weak and sick. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea restores the appetite, drives away disease, builds up the system, cures of tea or tablets. Johnson & Hill Co.

**Market Report.**

Victoria ..... \$5.50  
Patent Flour ..... 4.40  
White Flour ..... 4.40  
Oats ..... 67  
Rye ..... 67  
Meal ..... 67  
Feed ..... 1.85  
Bran ..... 1.40  
Corn Meal ..... 1.40  
Butter ..... 8.10  
Cheese ..... 8.10  
Turkeys ..... 14.00  
Hams live ..... 34.60  
Hams dressed ..... 34.60  
Beef ..... 34.60  
Pork dressed ..... 34.60  
Hams ..... 34.60  
Potatoes ..... 14.00

**Circuit Court, Wood County.**  
Edwin J. Ihann, Plaintiff, vs. Ida Elmer, widow of Kasper Elmer, also known as Gustav Elmer, deceased, whose adopted name is Emily Hattie and whose adopted name is Ruth Coffey. Rosalie Elmer, also known as Rosalie Elmer, deceased, Ida Elmer, also known as Gustav Elmer, deceased, Ida Elmer, also known as Gustav Elmer, deceased, and Ruth Muegler, also known as Ruth Muegler, Defendants.

Summons. State of Wisconsin, Circuit Court, Wood County, Plaintiff, vs. Ida Elmer, widow of Kasper Elmer, also known as Gustav Elmer, deceased, whose adopted name is Emily Hattie and whose adopted name is Ruth Coffey. Rosalie Elmer, also known as Rosalie Elmer, deceased, Ida Elmer, also known as Gustav Elmer, deceased, and Ruth Muegler, also known as Ruth Muegler, Defendants.

Plaintiff, vs. Ida Elmer, widow of Kasper Elmer, also known as Gustav Elmer, deceased, whose adopted name is Emily Hattie and whose adopted name is Ruth Coffey. Rosalie Elmer, also known as Rosalie Elmer, deceased, Ida Elmer, also known as Gustav Elmer, deceased, and Ruth Muegler, also known as Ruth Muegler, Defendants.

Plaintiff, vs. Ida Elmer, widow of Kasper Elmer, also known as Gustav Elmer, deceased, whose adopted name is Emily Hattie and whose adopted name is Ruth Coffey. Rosalie Elmer, also known as Rosalie Elmer, deceased, Ida Elmer, also known as Gustav Elmer, deceased, and Ruth Muegler, also known as Ruth Muegler, Defendants.

Plaintiff, vs. Ida Elmer, widow of Kasper Elmer, also known as Gustav Elmer, deceased, whose adopted name is Emily Hattie and whose adopted name is Ruth Coffey. Rosalie Elmer, also known as Rosalie Elmer, deceased, Ida Elmer, also known as Gustav Elmer, deceased, and Ruth Muegler, also known as Ruth Muegler, Defendants.

Plaintiff, vs. Ida Elmer, widow of Kasper Elmer, also known as Gustav Elmer, deceased, whose adopted name is Emily Hattie and whose adopted name is Ruth Coffey. Rosalie Elmer, also known as Rosalie Elmer, deceased, Ida Elmer, also known as Gustav Elmer, deceased, and Ruth Muegler, also known as Ruth Muegler, Defendants.

Plaintiff, vs. Ida Elmer, widow of Kasper Elmer, also known as Gustav Elmer, deceased, whose adopted name is Emily Hattie and whose adopted name is Ruth Coffey. Rosalie Elmer, also known as Rosalie Elmer, deceased, Ida Elmer, also known as Gustav Elmer, deceased, and Ruth Muegler, also known as Ruth Muegler, Defendants.

Plaintiff, vs. Ida Elmer, widow of Kasper Elmer, also known as Gustav Elmer, deceased, whose adopted name is Emily Hattie and whose adopted name is Ruth Coffey. Rosalie Elmer, also known as Rosalie Elmer, deceased, Ida Elmer, also known as Gustav Elmer, deceased, and Ruth Muegler, also known as Ruth Muegler, Defendants.

Plaintiff, vs. Ida Elmer, widow of Kasper Elmer, also known as Gustav Elmer, deceased, whose adopted name is Emily Hattie and whose adopted name is Ruth Coffey. Rosalie Elmer, also known as Rosalie Elmer, deceased, Ida Elmer, also known as Gustav Elmer, deceased, and Ruth Muegler, also known as Ruth Muegler, Defendants.

Plaintiff, vs. Ida Elmer, widow of Kasper Elmer, also known as Gustav Elmer, deceased, whose adopted name is Emily Hattie and whose adopted name is Ruth Coffey. Rosalie Elmer, also known as Rosalie Elmer, deceased, Ida Elmer, also known as Gustav Elmer, deceased, and Ruth Muegler, also known as Ruth Muegler, Defendants.

Plaintiff, vs. Ida Elmer, widow of Kasper Elmer, also known as Gustav Elmer, deceased, whose adopted name is Emily Hattie and whose adopted name is Ruth Coffey. Rosalie Elmer, also known as Rosalie Elmer, deceased, Ida Elmer, also known as Gustav Elmer, deceased, and Ruth Muegler, also known as Ruth Muegler, Defendants.

Plaintiff, vs. Ida Elmer, widow of Kasper Elmer, also known as Gustav Elmer, deceased, whose adopted name is Emily Hattie and whose adopted name is Ruth Coffey. Rosalie Elmer, also known as Rosalie Elmer, deceased, Ida Elmer, also known as Gustav Elmer, deceased, and Ruth Muegler, also known as Ruth Muegler, Defendants.

Plaintiff, vs. Ida Elmer, widow of Kasper Elmer, also known as Gustav Elmer, deceased, whose adopted name is Emily Hattie and whose adopted name is Ruth Coffey. Rosalie Elmer, also known as Rosalie Elmer, deceased, Ida Elmer, also known as Gustav Elmer, deceased, and Ruth Muegler, also known as Ruth Muegler, Defendants.

Plaintiff, vs. Ida Elmer, widow of Kasper Elmer, also known as Gustav Elmer, deceased, whose adopted name is Emily Hattie and whose adopted name is Ruth Coffey. Rosalie Elmer, also known as Rosalie Elmer, deceased, Ida Elmer, also known as Gustav Elmer, deceased, and Ruth Muegler, also known as Ruth Muegler, Defendants.